

OVERSEAS NEWS

British relief plan will be put to UN committee today

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is submitting a plan entitled "Memorandum on Natural Disaster Relief" to the United Nations Economic and Social Council conference in Geneva today.

This plan, prepared after the Pakistani floods last winter, has been revised and expanded in the light of discussions with experts including Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN High Commissioner for Refugees. He came to London after visiting East Bengal and discussed the plan with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, last Tuesday.

Congress backing for Mrs Gandhi

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, July 5

A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party executive in New Delhi today rallied behind Mrs Gandhi's policy of neither rushing recognition of Bangladesh nor rushing military intervention in East Pakistan. This was in sharp contrast to earlier meetings of the executive at which hawks criticised official "inactivity" and advocated precipitate action.

The changed tone of the ruling party seems as much a reaction to the Prime Minister's firmness as to opposition parties' persistent pressure on the Government for a hawkish policy.

'Risk war'

Only yesterday Jana Sangh, the Right-wing Hindu party, completed its annual convention at Udaipur with a call that India should risk war with Pakistan by giving all out aid to the Mukti Fauj (liberation army) in Bangladesh.

But if Mrs Gandhi found her task easy within the higher councils of her party, this cannot be said of Parliament or of the country as a whole. Swatantra and other parties were angry today because of newspaper reports that the Soviet Union also had sent a fresh shipment of arms to Islamabad. Mrs Gandhi said her Government knew of no such shipment, but she was in no position to deny the report categorically. This led her critics to declare that her claim that the Soviet Union had stood by India at least over Bangladesh was hollow.

Indian anger against the continued American supply of

arms to Pakistan has already reached boiling point. President Nixon's adviser Dr Kissinger has arrived in New Delhi for talks which nobody expects to succeed in bridging the American credibility gap. Press reports here say the US Administration is so committed to policies in favour of the Yahya regime that Mr Keating, American Ambassador to India, has decided to resign in disgust.

The recent statement of Mr Bottomley and his British parliamentary colleagues has been welcomed. But another diplomatic setback has been the virtual failure of a mission by the Food Minister, Mr Ali Ahmed, to persuade President Sadat of Egypt to give up his policy of full support of the Yahya Government.

Meanwhile the efficient handling of the influx of refugees in which the Indian States are likely to be disturbed by a sudden increase in violence in West Bengal after the imposition of Presidential rule.

Troops

Mr S. S. Ray, Central Education Minister who has been appointed Minister for West Bengal Affairs, has sent troops to the Singbhum district in North Bengal, where Naxalite violence has been aggravated by Marxist intervention.

In Calcutta things have degenerated so much that shots have been fired at army units. The authorities have captured Naxalite plans to intensify their campaign to snatch guns and rifles from police to build up a modern army.

Riposte to 'smears' from Pakistan

Islamabad, July 5

Pakistan has protested to Britain against "smearing attacks" by the British Parliament, press, the BBC and other information media. Government officials said here today.

They said the British High Commissioner, Mr John Humphrey, was called to the Foreign Office on Saturday and handed a protest Note in which the Pakistan Government expressed its deep concern over what it called a smear campaign in Britain against Pakistan.

The Note called Britain's attention to activities of British supporters of the so-called Bangladesh action committee, whose publicly stated aim was the destruction of the unity and integrity of Pakistan, the officials added.

The Note said last month's statement by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in which he said Britain would withhold new aid to Pakistan until it was convinced of progress towards a political settlement in East Pakistan, amounted to an encroachment on Pakistan's internal affairs.

Pakistan hoped Britain would take measures to rectify the situation before further harm was done to relations between the two countries, the Note added.

Several Pakistani newspapers have also attacked Sir Alec's speech, including the Karachi daily, "Dawn", which today accused Whitehall of "throwing all traditional restraint and moderation to the winds." — Reuters.



President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt inspecting a guard of honour of the Bundeswehr at Mainz, Germany, yesterday

EEC on clear course

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, July 5

As they steamed down the Rhine today in the pleasure boat, Lorelei, the West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, and President Pompidou of France exchanged views about the prospects of Britain's joining the EEC. They agreed that the British Government's wish to enter the European Community would be confirmed by the Commons—but with a small majority.

President Pompidou gave the Chancellor a detailed account of his meeting with Mr Heath which paved the way for the successful conclusion of the negotiations on Britain's application. According to the President, the Prime Minister had given a firm undertaking to observe the political obligations of the Rome treaty.

The President flew to a military airport in the Rhine-land Palatinate this morning, and was then flown by helicopter to Mainz. From there the Lorelei took them to Coblenz, a trip of more than five hours on the most beautiful stretch of the river.

This was one of the regular meetings of the Chancellor

and the President under the friendship treaty, and as usual was accompanied by several Ministers. In fact one official said it seemed a bit like a works outing. The mood—as befits the birthday of the President—was relaxed, and the French Finance Minister, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, is said to have remarked to his German colleague, Professor Schiller, "now we can float together."

This was a reference to the floating Deutschmark, the main cause of friction between the two governments. But currency problems were hardly touched on today, and when they came up tomorrow—on dry land in Bonn—they are not likely to be allowed to spoil the atmosphere unduly.

As the Lorelei passed the famous rock where the siren repeatedly lured seamen to their deaths, a record of Heine's song "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten" ("I don't know what it's supposed to mean") was played. And shortly afterwards passengers' attention was riveted on the rescue of a dog which had fallen from a barge into the river.

"A most successful day," commented the West German Government spokesman, Herr Ahlers, later. "All of us regretted that it didn't last longer."

After dealing with problems of Europe, the President quickly raised the subject of the teaching of the French language in German schools. He was told that agreement had been reached between the Länder to raise the status of French, and this apparently helped maintain the President's high birthday spirits.

In an interview with "Le Monde" today, Herr Brandt said the enlargement of the EEC through the membership of Britain and the three

other applicants would open up a new chapter of European history and signify the end of national rivalries. He did not believe that the improvement of relations between London and Paris had been brought about at the expense of the London-Bonn or Paris-Bonn relationships.

The Chancellor said he was convinced that all the European partners had an equally important role to play. Closer cooperation in Western Europe would exert a positive influence on efforts to bridge the gap between East and West.

"It is no secret," Herr Brandt added, "that the Russians view the political implications of our cooperation with particular mistrust. The fact is, however, that this cooperation helps to secure world peace."

He was asked if enlarging the Community might lead to

Kiesinger will stay out of race

West Germany's former Chancellor, Dr Kurt Georg Kiesinger, announced yesterday that he would not stand for the leadership of the Christian-Democratic Party (CDU), which he has headed since 1966.

The 67-year-old Dr Kiesinger's decision narrows the leadership choice to two possible contenders—the Landtag (Parliament) Floor Leader, Dr Rainer Barzel, and Dr Helmut Kohl, Rhineland Palatinate Premier.

Dr Gerhard Schröder, 60, who held top Government posts for 16 successive years, was quoted as saying he was not in the race, in spite of hints to the contrary. — Reuters.

Stowaway in RAF plane

An RAF Hercules transport aircraft on a training flight was an hour out over the Atlantic on Sunday night when a civilian was found on board. The RAF is to set up a board of inquiry to find out how the man, a gutter play-in on a course, could have boarded the RAF Machrihanish, Argyll, penetrated the station's security net.

The aircraft returned immediately to the air station and the man was handed over to the civilian police.

Tension grows over Sydney match

Sydney, July 5

Mr George Lochner, team manager of the South African Rugby Union party in Australia, said today that the players were getting used to anti-apartheid demonstrations. But tension is growing over the tourists' game tomorrow at Sydney cricket ground.

After ignoring demonstrators outside the town hall, Mr Lochner said at a reception: "We are starting to enjoy the tour. We went through a lot when we arrived in Sydney but we are not scared. We expected things to be like this. Besides, we are getting used to it."

Demonstrators hope to halt tomorrow's game and convince the tour officials that the tour cannot continue. They see the fixture as the breaking point of the tour.

A pamphlet distributed today suggests that demonstrators should spray insect repellent into the eyes of police who try to arrest them. Mr Peter McGregor, one of the organisers of the demonstrations, said that the main activity was planned inside the ground. "We don't want our supporters being belted and injured outside," he said.

As the team went to bed, demonstrators let off "firecrackers" and shouted continuously "God Save the Queen." There were no arrests. — Reuters and UPI.

Our Correspondent in Melbourne writes: The Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, again defended the Government's refusal to intervene over the tour. He said people had shown the Council of Trade Unions they did not like threats or intimidation.

Police handed to the State Government weapons—including lead covered firecrackers, chemical bombs, and a spiked chain of nails—alleged to have been used in Saturday's demonstrations in Melbourne. The Premier of Victoria, Sir Henry Bolte, said the police had been viciously attacked, and promised them support.

Moro meets Gromyko

Moscow, July 5

The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Moro, started talks here yesterday with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Gromyko, Tass reported. The talks were expected to centre on European security, the Mediterranean and troop reductions as well as bilateral relations. — Reuters.

Baby dies in escape to West

Vienna, July 5

A 3-year-old East German boy died of suffocation in his hiding place in a lorry when his parents tried to smuggle him into Austria at the weekend.

Police here said the child, Wilhelm Willbach, of Wilhelm Pieschstadt, East Germany, was found dead under a layer of wool in an Austrian lorry at the Nischelsdorf border post after crossing from Hungary.

Wilhelm Willbach (3), aged 27, and his wife are said to have persuaded an Austrian driver to smuggle them and their son into Austria from Hungary, where they had been on holiday. The driver hid them in boxes covered with wool and Hungarian border guards failed to detect them. — UPI.

The Loyal Opposition in Peking

The Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai and Mr Gough Whitlam held talks in Peking yesterday for more than an hour.

At their meeting, in Great Hall of the People, the two discussed the People's Republic of China's position, and the wave of a Vietnamese war feeling in the United States. Mr Whitlam said that when his Labour Party won the Australian election, China would receive its first visit from an Australian Prime Minister.

He went on to say: "It is possible that, if an Australian Labour Party Prime Minister had visited China 20 years ago, the destruction of the Chinese people would have been avoided. At least there would have been no 10 million troops there for the past six years." — Reuters.

Prisoner executed in v

Havana, July 5

One of three prisoners who killed three prison guards in an escape on Saturday was recaptured, sentenced to death, and executed by firing squad the same day, officials announced here. — Reuters.

Authorities have started a nationwide hunt for the other two prisoners who were wounded in the escape. The man executed had been serving a 30-year term for robbing a bank. One of the two on the run was serving 20 years for robbery with violence. — Reuters.

TELEVISION

Documentary night is promising. "Salvage at Sea" looks at those tug-owning seagulls who make their money bringing crippled ships back more or less alive from the world's oceans (BBC-1, 9.20). Then Henry Brandon goes to Newark, New Jersey, and talks to the black mayor about the problems of cities whose centres are increasingly left to the black, the poor, and the underprivileged ("Black Mayor," ITV, 10.30). And you can still take in most of the charming Thurbur ("My World and Welcome To It," BBC-1, 10.10).

BBC-1

10 p.m. ABC.
10.30 Watch with Mother.
11.45-1.30 News.
2.0 Play School: Dressing-up Day.
4.0 Jackanory.
4.55 Animal Magic.
5.00 Fishing Bodge.
5.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.20 Charlie Chaplin.
6.45 What's the Sense?
7.5 Taste for Adventure: Volcano.
7.55 Film: "Help!" with the Beatles.
9.0 News.
9.20 Salvage at Sea: Tuesday's Documentary.
10.10 My World... and Welcome to It.
10.30 Points of View.
10.40 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport.
11.15 Sermon on the Mount.
11.45 Weather.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
1.50 p.m. Racing from Newmarket: 2.0, 2.30, 3.35, 3.55 races.
3.40 Once Upon a Time: Gwen Watford tells "The Luck of Lantio Llewellyn."
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Little Big Time.
5.20 Mapple.
5.50 News.
6.0 Flintstones.
6.30 Crossroads.
6.55 Father, Dear Father.
7.25 Film: "The Red Beret" with Alan Ladd.
9.0 Crime of Passion: "Justine."
10.0 News.
10.30 Black Mayor: Newark, New Jersey.
11.15 Living Architects: Norman Foster.
11.45 Best Days of Your Life: Dr William Sargant.

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing-up Day.
7.30 p.m. News.
8.0 Summer Season: Leopold Stokowski—film examining his life with excerpts in rehearsal with the London Symphony Orchestra.
9.0 Hollywood Star Parade: The Fountainhead, with Gary Cooper, Patricia Neal, Raymond Massey.

10.45 News.
10.50 Late Night Line-Up.
6.0 Channel News Weather.
6.10 Police File.
6.15 Channel Lookout.
6.20 Crossroads.
7.0 Film: "Fools Rush In."
8.30 Father, Dear Father.
9.0 Crime of Passion.
10.0 News.
10.30 News.
11.15 Actualities and Projections.
11.20 Weather, Close.

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Loveyda promises more reforms

From ALAN SMITH

Tabriz, July 5
Land reforms and a system of cooperatives for low cost housing have been promised by Prime Minister, Mr. Abbas Hoveyda, during a tour of the provinces.

Mr. Hoveyda, during a tour of the provinces, has promised to introduce a series of reforms to the political system. He said that the government was committed to a policy of "openness" and that it would be introducing a series of reforms to the political system.

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Kevin was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was plated.

He had it all for a time. Nice warm house, a good job, and two loving parents. A just before Kevin was born to start primary school, dad caught a very rare disease. It fascinated the doctors but he died the same. Dad left a stamp collection and mortgage. Never mind, mum can always find a job.

My dad didn't come and see us at the time. Amicable (that means friendly) when he was born. Then we could have told him that our Family Income Benefit Policy, say, a father aged 30 can provide an annual



Scottish Amicable

Life Assurance Society

To: Charles S Brown Agency Manager
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society
35 St. Vincent Place Glasgow C2
Please send me full details of the life assurance policies you offer.

Name (block capitals please)

Address

How old are you? Are you married?

How many dependants have you got?

Transport is perhaps Zambia's most difficult problem. The country has poor roads, often inadequate vehicles, and an excessive accident rate

Ruth Weiss

Letter from Lusaka

A book is to be published in Zambia next month that will be much more than a literary event. "The Night with a President" has been written by Sikota Wina (39), Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, and director of publicity for the ruling United National Independent Party.

Mr. Wina says: "It was a very big crisis. I took notes at the time. And just wrote and wrote while my mind was fresh." He decided recently to publish. In view of the prolonged personal struggles inside the UNIP hierarchy that have so often threatened to disrupt Government and country, Mr. Wina's book should be revealing.

Dr. Kaunda is a superb master of balancing personalities in terms of power and tribe. The musical chairs game of switching Minister and permanent secretaries has been played most successfully since independence.

Last month's sacking of three old friends who had transgressed, according to a commission of inquiry, fitted the mood of the country. The strength displayed by the President met with approval and has silenced the group of dissidents who through past years have been credited with "hole-in-corner meetings" to discuss ways of increasing their own — mainly tribal — power.

Sikota Wina is a member of a well-known Lozi family, is a younger brother of Arthur Wina, a former Finance Minister who went into business after a political defeat. He is now one of Zambia's foremost new business men. Among other jobs he holds the chairmanship of the huge State Insurance Corporation, which is in the process of swallowing the country's total £15 millions or so of insurance business.

Not everyone has made the transition so smoothly from one career to the next. According to a provocative

advertisement in the "Times of Zambia" last month, a Zambian medical man "with very clean, top political and diplomatic records and entirely free of corruption, has tried hard during the last six months to get a job." The advertiser, easily identified as Dr. Dutton Kabeleka Kono, a former High Commissioner to Kenya, claims experience in nine fields, which include pilot, politician, preacher, and "international figure."

He is willing to go anywhere to a job to suit his immense experience. No doubt the doctor has fallen out with colleagues in power, and chose this redoubtable method of publicising his bitterness. It speaks well for Zambia's freedom of speech, if not for the country's ability to use its trained manpower. Doctors are in short supply, particularly after a new policy of barring private doctors from using the now non-fee paying Government hospitals.

The angry Dr. Kono drives a Rolls, which may be a status symbol, but in Lusaka a car is no such thing in itself. There is no public transport to speak of. The town is spread out and neither its commercial centre nor its residential row is easily accessible.

Without a car life is frustrating. Yet many car owners are relatively new drivers and the taxi-drivers that serve the worker section of the community are notoriously reckless. Accident rates are among the highest in the world, six times as high per head of population as in the United States.

Lusaka's transport problems mirror those of the country as a whole. No wonder Zambia was once regarded as Britain's inaccessible African colony. Placed in the centre of the continent the country's lines of communication are complex. Served traditionally from the South, Zambia diversified its road and rail communications after Rhodesia's UDI, endeavouring to use northern ports, mainly Dar-es-Salaam and Lobito Bay instead of Beira, Lourenço Marques, or Durban.

The exercise is costly and frustrat-



ing. Dr. Kaunda declared last week that construction would be held up on the Tanam railway "only over my dead body." Scenarios, even now, think the line will stop dead at the border and that Zambia's end will never be completed.

They base this on the tired argument that the old routes, served by what was once a joint Rhodesia-Zambia railway, are still best. That Dar-es-Salaam port cannot cope with all Zambia's traffic, and that Zambia must make her peace with southern suppliers. This includes Portugal, for since the Coremo incident earlier this year, when guerrillas captured Portuguese soldiers who were allegedly handed over to Zambia, Portuguese ports have staged a series of blockades and slowdowns of Zambian goods.

Australian wheat held up at Beira since March is rotten, and Zambia is desperately short of flour and bread. Expensive substitute consignments have had to be brought in by alternative routes.

It seems inconceivable that Tanzania will not be completed and that it will serve Zambia well. At the same time it is reasonable that Zambia should continue to explore every other possible outlet to the sea. Landlocked as she is this is essential.

Recently a new theme entered this debate with a Malawi-Zambia trade pact. It is being argued that Zambia should link up with Malawi's new railway line to Nacala, the northern Mozambique port now being developed. Again political considerations are important. Zambian traffic through Nacala would only give Portugal another "hostage" for further blockade action.

For the moment, delays in shipments of all goods are the order of the day. At Dar-es-Salaam a backlog of 20,000 tons has been built up because of crisis imports of maize which had priority rating. It will take about four months to clear the backlog by road services and, in the meantime, new consignments will add to the pile.

Istanbul journalists sentenced

From SAM COHEN

Istanbul, July 5

A well-known Turkish columnist and an editor were sentenced today by a military court to one year in jail for having attacked the Government's decision to proclaim martial law. Ihan Selcuk, a columnist for the influential daily "Cumhuriyet" known for his Left-wing sympathies, was charged with insulting and mocking the army, the security forces, and the Government in an article that appeared last April, shortly after the proclamation of martial law.

On trial with him was the responsible editor of "Cumhuriyet," Oktay Kurtbuke. He, too, was given a one-year sentence. Both Mr. Selcuk and Mr. Kurtbuke will be kept under provincial arrest at remote provincial prisons for four months upon completion of their prison terms.

Cabinet reshuffle in Japan

From SAM COHEN

Tokyo, July 5

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Sato, made a clean sweep of key Government posts today. It is likely to be his last Cabinet reshuffle before retirement, after an unprecedented eight years in office.

Although he created a delicate balance in his Cabinet, he did not settle the succession. The main beneficiary in the changes was the man considered most likely to be the next Prime Minister, Mr. Takeo Fukuda, aged 66, who moved from the Finance to the Foreign Ministry. He replaced Mr. Ichiro Aichi, who was dropped from the Cabinet.

This is the first time Mr. Fukuda has held the Foreign Ministry. He immediately promised efforts to remove misunderstandings in economic relations between Japan and the United States and to improve the rigid climate with China.

Mr. Fukuda's main rival for the premiership, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, 53, lost his post as general secretary of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, but gained the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Many observers felt he would have preferred to stay out of office to devote his energies to the succession battle.

This is the plan of a former Foreign Minister, Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, who declines office himself, but secured the Education, Transport, and Justice Ministries, and a key party post, for his followers. The fourth major candidate to become Prime Minister is Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone. He also extended his influence in a switch from Defence Agency Director to the post of chairman of the Party's executive board. He was replaced by Mr. Keiichi Masuhara, considered an expert on defence.

The new Finance Minister is the party's economic policy maker, Mr. Mikio Mizuta, hold-



Eisaku Sato

ing the post for the third time. He is an advocate of fast economic growth, but will have to face international pressure for revamping of the yen, plus demands for faster removal of restrictions on imports and foreign investment capital.

Most commentators described the Cabinet as powerful.

Church plea for dialogue

From our Correspondent

Geneva, July 5

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Mr. John Rees, today called for "direct dialogue" between the World Council of Churches, the State, and the Dutch Reformed Church. "I am for justice and reconciliation," he said. "I am for non-violent change."

Mr. Rees said financial grants to liberation movements in Africa in support of violence were wrong and worried him. "Racism is a world disease and not confined to South Africa," he said.

He was the leading South African figure in the attempt, which failed, to send a multi-racial delegation from the World Council to South Africa for consultations.

It was cancelled because Mr. Vorster imposed restrictions on its size and said that it would have to stay in the airport hotel.

He preferred to consider it a confrontation rather than a consultation," Mr. Rees said. "What we need is a dialogue between human beings in South Africa, not one which goes through the press as a third party."

"Soon some 337 churches of the African Independent Churches will become members of our organisation. This will present problems in both ways but this is the way we must go."

Mr. Rees strongly backed the growing role of economics in reducing racial barriers but he still thought the Church must do more. "There are five million Christians attached to our council of whom four million are black. Soon we may be equal in numbers to those outside."

Mr. Rees, who returns to South Africa on Wednesday, came to Geneva for the first ever meeting of 66 of the 88 national councils of churches. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the role of the councils on a national level, to look into the growing Roman Catholic interest in them, and into questions of finance and sharing information with WCC experts.

Electoral sweep in Indonesia

From our Correspondent

Jakarta, July 5

Indonesia's first general elections in 16 years have given the Government-sponsored coalition a large majority in the new Parliament. It appeared today. Sukarno, the Government's political organisation has won a victory larger than expected in Saturday's polling that seems certain to give it more than 300 of the 460 seats in the House of Representatives. Latest figures reaching Jakarta from the provinces put Golkar ahead in all except one. Eight of the smaller provinces have yet to report, but they will return a total of only 51 seats.

Golkar looked as though it would win 55 or possibly 60 per cent of the total vote against its own predictions of between 40 and 50 per cent. This would give it more than 200 elected representatives as well as the 100 to be appointed later by President Sukarno.

Asked by the candidates based on their Government's record of economic rehabilitation. The result must be seen as a strong vote of confidence in the Suharto Administration and support for his future development plans.

Observers were impressed by the widespread popular support for Golkar, which emerged as a political force less than 18 months ago. The Government's instrument for wresting political power from the traditional parties.

Speaking to reporters after talks with President Suharto on the outcome of the elections, the Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, said the country's present nine parties would be compressed into four. Parties which failed to meet certain minimum requirements would have to merge with larger groupings, he said.

Mr. Malik did not specify what the requirements would be but said the nine parties would be reduced to four. The big four to emerge from the elections were Golkar, the Moslem Scholars' Party, the Nationalist PNI, and the Indonesian Moslem Party, the Foreign Minister said. Asked to comment on Golkar's victory, Mr. Malik interpreted it as an indication of popular support for the Suharto Government.—Reuter.

US to seek concessions in arms talks

From ROBERT C. TOTH: Washington, July 5

The United States will seek significant concessions from the Soviet Union when the strategic arms talks resume on Thursday in Helsinki. The aim will be to translate the "agreement to agree" of last May into a firm pact limiting offensive and defensive weapons.

The US negotiators will offer no precise quid pro quo for the concessions however, and hard bargaining is expected. The declaration of May 20 by both Governments was, as President Nixon said, a "commitment to agree" to limit antiballistic missiles and some offensive weapon systems. The offensive systems were not specified, but informed sources said land-based intercontinental missiles would be covered.

On ABMs, however, the United States will seek to modify a proposal already accepted by the Soviet Union — that these defensive missiles be limited to 100 launchers around Washington and Moscow.

The American desire is that both countries have the same number of ABMs, but with flexibility to place them where they choose. Specifically, the US wants to retain the ABMs. She is constructing around two Minuteman intercontinental missile fields in North Dakota and Wyoming rather than put them around Washington.

Each Minuteman field includes more than 100 ABMs, so the United States will also be seeking a higher limit on numbers of these missiles than before. The Soviet Union has only 64 ABMs protecting Moscow.

Freeze

The other major US bargaining demand, which may be more difficult to attain, deals with offensive weapons. The assumption here is that the Soviet Union will agree to an overall freeze on land-based missiles — 1,054 for the United States, and about 1,550 for the Soviet Union. But within those limits, the US position is that the Soviet Union must also put a sublimit of their 300 giant SS9 missiles that can make a devastating surprise attack on American forces.

American officials recognise that the Soviet Union may balk on these points, particularly on freezing the SS-9s with no comparable concession. The US view is that she has nothing to give in return, and more fundamentally, does not need to give more to achieve the larger goal of equality and stability in the strategic arms balance.

The United States has only two strategic weapon programmes: ABM construction, which would be curtailed, and fitting existing intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads — the so-called MIRVs, three to 10 for each missile, which can be independently targeted after they leave the missile.

The Russians are far behind in MIRVs and have shown no interest in the arms talks in curtailing them before they reach parity with the United States.

Compared with the US pro-

Militia plan in Cyprus

The Cyprus Government is preparing to set up a militia force of 10,000 Greek Cypriots, the weekly newspaper "Alithia" said yesterday. The force will be separate from the national guard which is controlled by Greek Army regular officers in contract to the Cyprus Government.—Reuter.

15 returned to Poland

Fifteen Poles who tried to cross to the West through Yugoslavia have been returned to the Polish authorities, the official news agency, PAP, reported in Warsaw yesterday. PAP said the 15, while staying in Yugoslavia, tried to cross the borders with Italy and Austria. They were returned to Poland after the passing of a verdict by the court of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. It said it did not elaborate on the circumstances.—UPI.

Vatican defends draft law

The Vatican's Commission for the Revision of Canon Law replied today to the widespread and often hostile criticism against its proposed Fundamental Law or constitution for the Church. There was visible back-tracking in the reply. It was suggested that the controversial document might be submitted to the world's bishops for a vote, perhaps not before 1975.

This means that when the Synod of Bishops opens here next October, it will not be presented with the Fundamental Law as a fait accompli, as some observers thought might be attempted. In announcing the agenda for the coming synod, it was said that Cardinal Felici, head of the commission which has drafted the law, would

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 5

"present a communiqué" on the subject. Mr. Guillaume Oncien, a Belgian secretary to the commission, defended the law in a press conference here today. He said that just as the Roman Church did not have a code of canon laws until 1918, it had not got around to drawing up a constitution until now. France did not have a constitution until after the revolution and Italy not until after the last war. Therefore it was part of the evolutionary process of a society, in this case a society both divine and human, to have its own constitution.

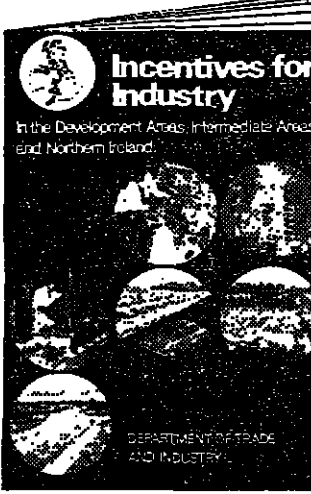
Opponents of the Fundamental Law claim that the Church's constitution is found in the gospels, and that the decree issued by the last Ecumenical Council, "Lumen Gentium," called also the dogmatic constitution on the Church, was enough. They also specifically protest against the present document which they see as serving only to strengthen the authority of the Papacy, and of Rome.

Mr. Oncien said today that though the bishops have been asked to give their opinions on the projected law before September 1, their replies will not be considered as a "Yes" or "No" vote. In the future, the bishops will be expected also to consult with their laity on the matter, when the document is no longer classified as secret (the laity's present knowledge of the law has come from unauthorised press publications).

Mgr. Oncien suggested that the bishops might be brought together, say in 1975, to vote on the law, and he personally doubted that the Pope would promulgate it if the bishops were opposed to it.

The only example he mentioned of how the law would guarantee certain rights for bishops to attend the Ecumenical Councils — something, in fact, which they have been doing without benefit of law since the fourth century.

The present draft of the law, which is the second version, can even be profoundly altered, Mgr. Oncien said. Today's reassuring remarks, issued during a rare moment when the Roman Curia is on the defensive, also could be interpreted as meaning that the Fundamental Law is going to be profoundly pigeon-holed.



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US mission in Cairo to break Suez deadlock

Cairo, July 5
Two senior United States officials arrived here today to launch a new US diplomatic offensive for reopening the Suez Canal.

There was nobody from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to receive the two officials, Mr Donald Bergus, chief US diplomat in Cairo, who is returning from consultations in Washington, and Mr Michael Stern, in charge of Egyptian Affairs in the State Department. But an Egyptian infantry division Ministry official shook hands with Mr Bergus and said: "Welcome to Egypt."

Mr Bergus declined to make a statement on arrival, and Mr Stern said he did not know how long he would be here. "It may be a matter of days," he said.

The Egyptian Government has made no comment on the US diplomats' visit, described by Washington observers as a new American initiative which could have a crucial bearing on prospects for reopening the canal, closed since the 1967 war. The State Department has stated that the two diplomats are not carrying any proposals.

It is presumed here that the Bergus-Stern mission might try to remove the main hurdle to reopening the canal — the question of whether Egyptian troops should be permitted to occupy territory in the Sinai peninsula vacated by Israel.

A joint communiqué issued last night on talks between the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Riad, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, said: "The question of reopening the Suez Canal for international navigation cannot be settled independently of the other issues."

"Al Ahran," the Egyptian

newspaper, said today that the United States had attempted in the past few days to make it appear to the world that an American move was imminent in the Middle East crisis.

The newspaper said these attempts followed an Egyptian note handed to Mr Bergus on June 2 asking the United States to make clear its attitude on the crisis and to stop the method of diplomatic manoeuvres.

Observers here felt that the US diplomats are carrying important news to the Egyptian Government, which has made no secret of its impatience over lack of progress by the United States quiet diplomacy to resolve the Middle East crisis.

President Sadat offered in February to reopen the canal to international shipping in a move to break the deadlock in the Middle East crisis. But he insisted that this should be the beginnings of a fixed time-table for solving the crisis, ending with complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the June war.

Reuter.

● The Israeli newspaper, "Maariv," reported yesterday that Israel had told the Bergus-Stern mission that it was willing to return to the Sinai peninsula, but would not allow Egyptian troops to occupy territory in the Sinai peninsula vacated by Israel.

● Diplomatic sources in Israel said last night that discussions between the United States and Israel on whether Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco should again visit the Middle East were still taking place.

Britons expelled for 'spying'

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, July 5

Iraq today ordered the expulsion of two British diplomats, a First Secretary, Mr George Rolleston, and air attaché, Wing Commander Hugh Harrison. They were instructed to leave the country within 24 hours.

According to an official quote by the Iraqi news agency, the two men are alleged to have been connected with a network of spies and plotters working to overthrow the regime.

Whatever the real reason for the expulsion, Iraq's Ba'athist regime no doubt hopes it will demonstrate its independence of the British. For there is a widespread belief in the Arab world, about which the Ba'athists are sensitive, that the British play an important behind-the-scenes role in keeping this least loved of Arab regimes in power.

No serious evidence for this has ever been produced. An anti-Iraqi Beirut newspaper contended last week that a

recent article in the "Economist" indicated that Britain was thinking of engineering big changes in Iraq because it considered that the Ba'athists were too isolated at home and abroad.

The basis of British influence in Iraq is its access to the Iraq Petroleum Company and the oil royalties which are the mainstay of the economy. Opponents of the Ba'athists point out that, for all their bluster, they always settle their periodic disputes with the company amicably enough.

In London the Foreign Office had no comment to make on the Iraqi Government's announcement. Officials said they were awaiting an explanation from Baghdad.

Wing Commander Harrison has been the embassy's acting defence attaché as well as air attaché. Mr Rolleston, a former army officer, has been at the embassy since February.

Thailand's special brand of stability

From T. D. Allman

Bangkok, July 5
WHILE rioting Malaysian students were expressing their displeasure at his visit to Kuala Lumpur recently, Thailand's Premier, Field-Marshal Thanom, Kittikachorn, was receiving far more favourable treatment back home.

In the absence of both Thanom and the Thai regime's strong man, General Prapass Charathien, the Thai Cabinet decided to extend indefinitely Thanom's status as Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces. The decision in a sense postpones problems of political transition that may become critical with the next elections, due for February, 1973.

But diplomatic observers here also are interpreting the move as a sign of political stability at a time when Thailand is facing economic and diplomatic problems.

Under Thai law, all non-political Government posts, civilian and military, must be vacated at age 60. The Premier will be 60 in August and had

publicly expressed his desire to relinquish the military post on his next birthday, and to retire from the Premiership before the next elections.

Thanom's decision to phase himself out of the country's military and civilian ruling circle would, it seemed for a time, prompt jockeying for power and the succession among several of the most ambitious members of the Cabinet. By far the most obvious candidate is General Prapass, who has a reputation for both the hard-line and involvement in corruption. Even without Thanom's mantle, he is undoubtedly the strongest member of the Government.

Five years after US military money started pouring into Thailand, mostly for the construction of half a dozen air bases and a deep-water port to support the war effort in Vietnam, Thailand's economic boom has ended.

The big US spending in the interior stopped. US force levels have declined from 48,000 to 32,000, and falling rice prices have increased Thailand's trade deficit, and reduced its foreign exchange reserves to a still ample total of about \$340 millions.

Expansion of the war in Cambodia has led to a new phase, where Thai troops are heavily involved in clandestine operations, has created increased demands for military expenditure. During an economic downturn, these probably will be drawn from the crucial

development sector. In addition, corruption remains endemic, even at the highest levels, and in spite of the rise of a small class of Thai technocrats, lethargy remains the usual Government response to many problems.

All these problems, negligible so long as US dollars and a seller's market in rice kept the Thai economy buoyant, may be in the process of acquiring crucial political implications. Even if all goes well, Thailand is in for a difficult period of transition. Under the circumstances, many here suspected that Thanom's phased withdrawal from the political scene would bring difficulties to a head.

Instead, the Thai Government has chosen to rally around him, or "to not let all the problems come at once," as one foreign diplomat put it.

The major reason for Thanom's staying power is that in both his military and civilian capacities he acts much more as chairman of the board than as chief executive officer. The lucrative and vital Interior Ministry is left to Prapass, who is also Deputy Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army.

Other Cabinet officials tend to carve up the Government into a collection of fiefdoms, which they run in a typically Thai manner — with both a view to their own profit and the national interest. Under the cir-

cumstances, the Cabinet has considerable motivation for hanging together, rather than squabbling among themselves.

Even so, the Government has of late shown a healthy determination to make some politically difficult decisions. Last year, for example, as the boom began to fade, and the Cambodian war erupted, it imposed a series of heavy import duties, designed to curb the trade deficit.

The resulting "austerity" is hardly crippling, but it is a source of irritation to Bangkok's consumer society.

And the Government recently had encouraged, but perhaps deceptively optimistic news when it reported that the country's enormous trade gap with Japan had been cut by 47 per cent during the first quarter of this year.

The main Thai talent, however, is for compromise, not new departures, and it remains unclear whether internal solidarity will keep an aging military Government in power for ever.

Basically, the Government is a consortium of army chiefs and their civilian friends who have shared power since a coup d'état in 1958. No Constitution was promulgated for nearly a decade, but even when elections finally were held, less than two years ago, the Government took credit for a direct majority. It rules, rather, prim-

General Prapass (right), Minister of the Interior, Commander of the Army, arguably the most powerful man in Thailand. Below (left), Thai infantrymen taking part in an anti-terrorist drive in the Phugun Hills, Northeast Thailand.



Salisbury canings slow tempo of Rhodesia talks

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Alec Douglas-Home returns to London from Scotland today to find the Rhodesia problem temporarily off the boil. If there is to be a message from Lord Goodman suggesting the time has come for the Foreign Secretary to visit Salisbury, it is unlikely to come before the weekend.

The arrival in London of the South African Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, tipped some observers as a possible future Prime Minister — underlines the increasing tempo of contacts between Whitehall and Pretoria. This means that no less than five South African Ministers have passed through London in a month. The fact that Lord Goodman chose to fly to Durban in South Africa at the weekend could well be connected with this new entente.

Mr Heath has obliged Mr Vorster on a certain quantity of arms for South Africa in the face of Commonwealth and world criticism, and the quid pro quo may well be the co-operation of the South African Government in exerting financial and diplomatic pressure on the Smith regime.

Reuter reports from Salisbury: The British negotiators met Rhodesian officials again yesterday. Mr Smith is due back in the capital from a Cabinet meeting today and is expected to discuss the state of the talks with his colleagues.

About two hundred African schoolboys from Mazenod school 25 miles from Salisbury who started out on a protest walk to the capital were stopped and taken back to their school by bus without being charged.

In Bulawayo police arrested two African university students under the emergency regulations. It is understood that their arrest is connected with another student protest.

Retired general deported

A retired general, Elias Wesslin Vesslin, who was accused by President Joaquim Balaguer of attempting to overthrow the Dominican Republic Government, arrived in Madrid yesterday after being deported from Santo Domingo.

The attempted coup was announced by the President in a television broadcast on Wednesday. He had General Wesslin brought to his side in front of the cameras so that he could denounce him. — Reuter.

Up goes price of LSD

Madrid, July 5

The Spanish Government has stepped up its campaign against drug users by increasing fines for drug possession ten times, legal sources said today.

The increase came in the form of a thousand per cent revaluation of the standards by which the value of drugs is assessed by the courts. Fines for illegal drug possession in Spain are about five times the assessed value of the drug.

In increasing the standards, the Finance Ministry put out a circular to courts with something like an official "price list" of the various types of hard and soft drugs in Spain.

Prices

Heading the list were heroin and LSD, now officially valued at five million pesetas (£29,000) a kilogram (£2.1b).

Other prices, per kilogram, were, according to legal sources:

Opium, cocaine and morphine: one million pesetas (£5,900).

Hashish: 500,000 pesetas (£2,950).

Cannabis: 100,000 pesetas (£590).

Under these new standards, illegal possession of one gram of heroin and LSD will automatically result in a fine of 27,500 pesetas (£165) while for one kilogram, the fine would be 27.5 million pesetas (£167,000).

In addition to the fines, people caught with drugs also face jail sentences of up to 12 years. — UPI.

US urged to be neutral in South Vietnamese poll

From PETER A. JAY: Saigon, July 5

President Nixon's adviser, Dr Kissinger, left Saigon today after meetings with President Nguyen van Thieu's probable challengers in the South Vietnamese election in October.

He spent an hour each with Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and General Duong Van Minh, who have said they plan to run against President Thieu. Dr Kissinger also met briefly three other political figures, two of them identified with non-Communist groups opposing the President.

Vice-President Ky said the vice-presidential candidate on his ticket will be Truong Vinh Le, a former Speaker of the National Assembly, and until recently a staunch Thieu supporter. Neither the President nor General Minh has publicly named a running mate.

Dr Kissinger's discussions were said to have touched briefly on military and economic matters while focusing on the elections. Both contenders have urged the United States to adopt a policy of determined impartiality.

In a two-hour meeting with President Thieu and the US Ambassador, Mr Ellsworth Barker, on Sunday, Dr Kissinger was said to have covered much the same ground. He was also believed to have discussed the Vietcong's seven-point peace proposal made in Paris and troop withdrawals.

Vice-President Ky's choice of a running mate was another indication of his determination to run, in the face of legislative obstacles. Under the new election law, a candidate must be endorsed by either 40 members of the National Legislature or 100 provincial councillors.

General Minh is believed to have adequate support in the

Legislature, but Vice-President Ky does not. Reports from the provinces indicate the Government is making every endeavour to prevent councilors from endorsing the Vice-President. — Washington Post.

UPI reports from Saigon: President Nixon has told President Thieu the United States is not going to be stamped out of Vietnam. Sources said Dr Kissinger brought President Thieu assurances that the United States would continue to support the South Vietnamese Government.

Sources added that Dr Kissinger said the Paris proposals were not acceptable, and that President Nixon would make a counter-offer.

In Singapore Reuter reported that Vice-President Agnew said the speed of withdrawal depended only on Saigon's ability to take up the slack, but also on the level of North Vietnamese activity. American opinion would regard any successful Communist attack as

failure of the Vietnam programme.

The Vice-President arrived in Seoul today for talks with the South Korean Prime Minister, Mr Kwan Yew.

In Tokyo, the American Defence Secretary, Mr McNamara, conferred with the Japanese Defence Minister, Mr Nakasone, over cooperation in Asia.

Mr Laird is reported to have said he hoped Japan would take the lead in strengthening Asian security, but any specific suggestions. The new Government is not only barred from troops abroad and facts of public opposition to the use of weapons. But indirect assistance might be given, implicitly provided in aid free other funds for dis-

spending, a course which Laird may be urging. — Reuter.

Checks sought on law profession

New York, July 5

Chief Justice Warren Burger today called for stricter standards of conduct and courtroom behaviour by lawyers.

He warned that if the American legal profession does not regulate itself better and punish lawyers who break its codes, the Government may have to do so.

Justice Burger made his plea for higher standards for lawyers in his second annual review of the American court system.

He said there must be better training for lawyers, more clear and comprehensive standards of professional conduct and behaviour, and, finally, established means of regulation.

lution of professional conduct. A profession ought to be able to regulate itself, but truth is that the legal profession has not done so. I think that the time may come when the legal profession will avoid regulation from the side, it must sternly regulate itself from within."

The Chief Justice said he is looking for a careful examination of the budgetary standards for admission to regulation of the legal profession.

"More stringent discipline needed in terms of professional conduct," he said. "A minority of lawyers who exploited uninformed laymen he said."

After the bondage—into limbo

By Geoffrey Tebbutt

AUSTRALIA, too, has an empire to be wound up, the largest relic of nineteenth-century imperialism in the Pacific to start waddling in the robes of sovereignty.

Papua-New Guinea never has been a nation. It seems unlikely to become one yet, whatever the scattered tribes of the island. Australia may take it as a loose assortment of tribes and cultures, many of them primitive and with little in common. Its 21 million native people are scattered thinly through a crescent of mountain, jungle, swamp, and tropical islands off the north-east tip of Australia.

The other 50,000 there are mostly Australians and Chinese. New Guineans are acquiring at least the insignia of sovereignty. They are getting a gradually larger share of responsibility for their own affairs.

They have a Parliament with a golden bird of paradise and a white Southern Cross. It is designed to help create a sense of nationhood over the 178,000 square miles of country belong to you, as the penguin definition has it.

The oldest people there can remember a bewildering variety of masters — the Kaiser's Germans, British, Australians, the Japanese, briefly, the Australians again.

Others, who live near the western border, only lately defined, have seen glimpses of Dutch colonialism, of the Japanese driving the Dutch out, being bluffed out by Sukarno, and more recently of the forcible incorporation of

Western New Guinea into Indonesia. It is more than a century since the colonists in Australia, alarmed by French, German, and Russian ambitions in New Guinea, first urged British annexation. But Whitehall, to be delayed by the scramble for Africa, long remained sceptical and bored. Lord Derby insisted that Queen Victoria "had already enough black subjects."

Finally, in 1883, the patience of the colonial government of Queensland gave out. It sent a police magistrate, to Port Moresby to hoist the Union Jack in the name of Her Majesty's "pending decision."

Lord Derby repudiated Queensland's action and said it was exceeding its authority. But in 1894 while Britain was still negotiating with Bismarck, and just after its own proclamation of a protectorate over southern New Guinea had been suspended, word came that the German flag had indeed been hoisted at three places on the northern coast.

German rule over northern New Guinea lasted 40 years. In September, 1914, an Australian expedition seized Rabaul in one of the earliest campaigns of the First World War. The German names were patriotically reversed again. In 1968 Britain had handed Papua, the southern part of the main island, over to Australian rule.

The next masters, nominally at least, will be an Australian-trained elite of Papuans and New Guineans. They are not all well disposed towards each other. They cannot expect to inherit a unified nation.

Some of the most advanced coastal people, with their longer experience of contact with white civilisation, would like to see Australia out now. The more primitive hill-ladders, fearing the coastal slickers, want self-government to be delayed. The people of Bougainville, in the northern Solomons, with their new wealth of copper, are not eager for union with the rest of New Guinea.

The Australian Constitution stipulates that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States shall be "absolutely free."

Two and a half million brown brothers would be too much. Some of them would be fuzzy-wuzzies with more recent necessity much more recent than the convict ancestry of so many Australians descended from England's export of felons.

In unscrambling the omelette of nineteenth-century relics of colonial adventure and Great Power rivalry widely varying stages of development in New Guinea are among the problems.

Only last December, in a highland village still strange to Western salesmanship, the appearance of the first sailor's dummy almost provoked a riot. Women wailed at the "death" of the dummy. And when a shop assistant, trying to persuade them that the dummy was not a corpse, removed its wig he was angrily accused of desecration.

But though Westminster-style democracy may be a hazy concept for a tribesman with a

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NOTICES

MANCHESTER & DISTRICT REGIONAL COUNCIL. The Council is now open for business. The Council is now open for business.

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Million fewer pupils take school dinner

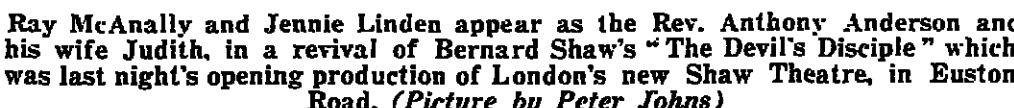
Article angers priests

AB chief quit over dismissal

Harold said yesterday that he had written to the NCSS that he had not been consulted before the decision was made and had not concurred in it. He had been told that the decision had been taken by an executive committee on June 10 and he had been informed afterwards. Before the decision "no consultation was gone

VW no longer legal

The driver of the car, Miss Jennifer Day (33), a school teacher, also of Vanburgh Drive, Yorks, who pleaded not guilty, was fined £7 for using the vehicle with illegal rear wings.



Miners' leader comes out against EEC

● The NUM called for an end to outside contractors doing underground projects—except for specialist jobs like sinking mineshafts. A resolution also explored the National Coal Board bringing in outside contractors to do work normally done by mineworkers.

Elderly couple's kennels a 'chamber of horrors'

Mr Robert Lardner, of the RSPCA, who brought the prosecution, was asked to make arrangements for the disposal of the dogs—mostly poodles. Orders were also made for the payment of a £10 advocates' fee and £2.10 for a veterinary surgeon's expenses.

Mr Philip Stephens, for the RSPCA, described the kennels as a "canine chamber of horrors," and produced photographs to show the condition of the dogs which were kept in the living room and kitchens of the Heald's cottage. Breeding boxes were in the living room, and the upstairs landing

Amateur threat to digs

AMATEUR archaeologists could be ruining sites all over the country in their hunt for "treasure," it was claimed yesterday. Half a dozen people are thought to be in each county scanning sites with electronic metal detectors.

Mr Peter Fowler, honorary secretary of the Council for British Archaeology, said yesterday that the amateurs are reacting to the rising market in antiquities, which means that even musket balls from Civil War battle sites are no saleable. He hoped searches

Festival cuts losses

ing in Edinburgh of the Festival Society that last year's festival was one of the most successful.

Ticket sales for this year's Festival—from August 22 to September 11—were up on last year. The deficit is met from festival funds.

Mr Lowe said that he would like to see the festival becoming a more "popular" event. "We'll fill the galleries with the work of our artists, but with a selection of works by the masters. A Turner sunset or a Constable landscape looks

A representative from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce told the meeting that the Festival should have more like something in real life and not just some abstract splashes which have been thrown at the canvas by a five-year-old."

No open 'sesame' for series

were shown 35 minutes of one of the hour-long programmes screened nightly in the United States.

"Sesame Street," which is attempting to break into the "quality" British market, has become known as the laugh-as-you-learn programme. It owes its existence to snappy television advertising techniques and is aimed at children aged three to five, especially the educationally disadvantaged. It is set in Harlem, has won three Emmys and two dozen other awards, and has been described as vulgar, hard-selling, culturally corrupting, subliminal, and dangerous.

.. The programme yesterday was a kind of slow-motion Bowen and Martin teach-in.

Its pace never approached the eye-blinking speed of the

What did the teachers think of it? "I have seen only 35 minutes of it and I'm exhausted," one said.

But another middle-aged teacher thought it too slow: "I don't object to 'trash-can.' Children watch many

"through" and round" as around and through they go. There are cartoon spot "commercials," for products such as the figures two and three.

As the figures two and three, which flash psychedically on to the screen, the letter S

which changes shape from a snake to skunks and snowmen, and the concept "through." These are the hard-sell

It is funny, too. There are outrageously Goonish commercials. I was almost appalled. It just seemed to be a new medium for old-fashioned repetitious drill."

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Cheaper by almost 25%, so we can save you pounds on all your stockings and tights.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (356 7611). Com. July 29

SHOW BOAT

ALLOWAY (356 7611). Com. July 29
RSC 1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE MOUSETRAP

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

LOOK, NO HANDS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

COCKPIT

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

CAMBRIDGE (1836 6036). Eves. 8.0

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

INGRID BERGMAN

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

JOSS ACKLAND

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

KENNETH WILLIAMS in

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

CRITERION (350 2578). Eves. 8.15

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

ALAN BATES in BUTLEY

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

DRURY LANE (1836 6036). Eves. 8.0

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE GREAT WALTZ

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

DUCHES (1836 6036). Eves. 8.0

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

DUKE OF YORK'S (1836 6036). Eves. 8.0

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

GLOBE (437 1592). 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3.0

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

ALAN BADEL as KEAN

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

CINEMAS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

ART EXHIBITIONS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

EXHIBITIONS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

RESTAURANTS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

CONCERTS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THEATRES (Outside London)

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

CINEMAS (Outside London)

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

ART EXHIBITIONS

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Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THEATRES

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Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE CHALK GARDEN

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

1971. 2 London Season
Swallowtail. 1971. 2 London Season

THE PHILANTHROPIST

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THE NATIONAL THEATRE

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Work on clearing the blocked and torn lines at Surbiton, Surrey, was going on yesterday following the crash in which a passenger train struck derailed wagons, injuring nine people. (Picture by Don Morley)

Pilots' warning on 707s

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

The British Airline Pilots' Association is pressing BOAC to restrict the operation of some of its Boeing 707s. They have a crack certain line in the control system, goes back to 1967. Modifications to increase the lugs resistance to corrosion were ordered at that time and seemed to have been successful until a Boeing crashed in February.

Boeing recommended fitting a stronger component before allowing any 707 to fly more than a certain number of hours. BOAC has already carried out the modification on 17 of its fleet of 29, including all 11 longer-range versions, which are subjected to greater rudder stress.

Work on the remaining 12 aircraft should be complete by the middle of September. In the meantime unmodified 707s are not used to practise engine failures on the starboard side (which is what requires the violent application of left rudder) and the lugs are frequently inspected.

For example, a minute crack was found on one 707 recently after an overheated starboard engine was shut down in flight. The aircraft did not take off again—although it was stranded abroad—until a new part was flown out and fitted.

However, BALPA is "still not entirely happy" with the crack. It points out that if a crack is found when an aircraft lands, the passengers have already been aboard when it was in that condition.

And this is true whether the rudder was weakened by shutting down an engine or by severe turbulence. The association is therefore suggesting that some flights should be cancelled when turbulent conditions are forecast.

BOAC's reply, in effect, is that the nature of the cracking is neither extensive nor sudden enough to justify such precautions. But BALPA has taken the matter up with both the Air Registration Board and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Two men accused in the local government vote-rigging trial at Chelmsford, Essex, were found guilty yesterday and sent to prison. A third—Mr Michael Cornish, aged 33, of Head Lane, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk—was found not guilty on all charges and was discharged.

Thomas Christian Douglas (46), insurance executive, was sentenced to 18 months for acting dishonestly in connection with the conduct of a county council election in East Sudbury in June last year. John Joseph Wallace (31), was sentenced to 12 months.

Douglas, also of Head Lane, and Cornish are both Labour members of the West Suffolk County Council. Wallace, of Newton Road, Sudbury, is a general practitioner. They faced 21 charges.

The judge, Mr Commissioner Kenneth Jones, QC, passing sentence, said to Douglas and Wallace: "I take a most serious view of these offences. It is fundamental to our way of life in this country that elections should be conducted with complete honesty. Every citizen has the right to know who his elected representatives are, and how far he may disagree with their election has been brought about with complete fairness and complete honesty."

"I have not only to take into account your individual circumstances, but I have to be mindful of my public duty and the example that I have to set to others who might be tempted to follow your examples to depart from the standards of scrupulous honesty in the conduct of an election which the law demands."

The judge told Douglas he had no doubt that he was the prime mover. "In these matters, which you started on these political activities, you decided to go even to the lengths of using complete dishonesty to secure your election to the county council. But not only that, you traded upon your friendship with the man who stands beside you in the dock, and you used and corrupted him to assist you in your dishonest purpose."

"I can see very little to say in mitigation of these offences, so far as you are concerned."

To Wallace, the judge said: "You started with the right view of your duty but you allowed yourself to be overborne. In the course of doing what you did, you set at naught the independence, integrity, and honesty of your profession, and so I cannot ignore this."

Mr Michael Havers, QC, for Douglas, said everything Douglas had built up in the past 15 or 20 years lay in ruins.

Mr Leslie Boreham, QC, for Wallace, said: "He faces the almost certainty that his own professional body will also take action."

This edition of "OZ" would have been forgotten about a long time ago but for the activities of the police, he said.

Asked if anyone who had had a giggle would have received any lasting impression, Mr Schofield replied: "None at all."

There was frequent gossip at school about schoolmasters showing sexual interest in young boys, he said. An illustration of this would be nothing new to boys and "indeed, they would make similar illustrations themselves."

Mr Schofield thought it would have the opposite effect to attracting boys to homosexuality. "There is nothing new to boys and '

Tribunal told of photo-copying in Whitehall room V & G memo 'leaked by woman'

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM and MALCOLM STUART

THE employee at the Department of Trade and Industry who leaked information about an intended investigation into the Vehicle and General Insurance Companies was a woman in the Department's photo-copying room, the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rix, told the tribunal yesterday. At the opening of the tribunal into the circumstances which led to the collapse of V and G, Sir Peter said that copies of a departmental memo and of an important background brief found their way out of the DTI headquarters.

He alleged that they were removed by a Miss Morgan, who worked as a photo-copyer on the eighth floor of the Department, at Victoria Street, Westminster. She did so, the Attorney-General suggested, because her son, Dennis Morgan, worked for an insurance broker at Esher, Surrey. The broker was heavily involved with V and G accounts.

It was the broker, Alan Beresford Gordon, who revealed the contents of the documents to directors of the insurance company. Sir Peter said that Mr Gordon was in arrears in his accounts with the company.

As a result directors of V and G, who arrived for a meeting with the senior officials of the Department on November 18 last, were not fully aware of the contents of the background brief which detailed the Department's concern about the possible insolvency of the company.

The directors and their solicitors revealed to Department officials that they knew the contents of the brief.

The inquiry, which is under the chairmanship of Mr Justice James, is conducting its investigation on three fronts. It is inquiring into the improper disclosure of DTI documents relating to V and G; it is trying to establish whether or not there was negligence or misconduct by Crown officials concerning the affairs of V and G; and whether the interests of policy holders and shareholders were prejudiced as a result of any impropriety or neglect.

The tribunal is sitting at Church House, Westminster. It plans to sit until August 6 and resume on September 6.

Sir Peter, before making his allegations about the Morgans, revealed that several MPs expressed concern about the affairs of V and G from 1964 onwards. The first to do so was Sir Edward Heath in November, 1964, when he was President of the Board of Trade. Civil servants told him that the company had doubled the required statutory assets and advised him that there were no significant grounds to appoint an inspector.

Two Presidents of the Board of Trade under the Labour Government, Mr Douglas Jay and Mr Anthony Crosland, were similarly advised by their civil servants after making inquiries about

the company on behalf of Mr W. C. Grieve, the member for Solihull. A constituent of Mr Grieve's had made several allegations about its reserves. The constituent was a shareholder.

In January, 1970, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, then Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade, was unhappy about the V and G, stepped in to prevent it taking over another insurance company. A few months later another MP, Mr Anthony Grant, raised the question of two insurance companies including V and G. The Department sought the advice of the British Insurance Association, of which V and G became a member in 1968, but was told that no information was available about the company's adequacy of resources.

But, Sir Peter said, in the autumn of 1970, the insurance companies branch at the Department began examining V and G's accounts for 1969. On November 4, Mr David Steel, assistant secretary in charge of the insurance branch, decided to recommend that V and G should be investigated. He dictated a memo to his secretary which he asked to be sent to the Under-Secretary of State in charge of the companies department at the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr Christopher Jarman. His secretary typed it that evening, and locked it in a cupboard for the night. The following day, November 5, the secretary was away, so Mr Steel arranged for the memo to be taken to Mr Jarman.

On Friday November 6, Mr Steel's secretary was back at work, and she sent the memo to be photo-copied in Room 821 of the Department. Seven copies were taken and all of these, including the original, had been accounted for.

"What is suggested happened is that a further copy or copies of that minute were surreptitiously taken and thereafter taken away from the Department," Sir Peter said. "You will be asked to examine the conduct of the photo-printer, Mrs Rose Morgan. Quite apart from any inference that may be, other evidence has been discovered and will be presented to you."

Sir Peter said a meeting was requested with V and G and an appointment was filed for November 18. Mr Jarman instructed Mr Steel to

prepare a background brief for him and this second confidential document was also sent for photo-copying. Mrs Morgan was again working in the photo-copying room.

"At the meeting on November 18, Mr Jarman, to his consternation, was informed that the directors of V and G had been shown by an insurance broker a copy of the minute from Mr Steel to Mr Jarman. Moreover, Mr Jarman was further informed that the V and G representatives were aware of the contents of the brief prepared for his use at the meeting they were then attending."

Sir Peter then alleged that the man who told the V and G directors about the Ministerial documents was Mr Alan Gordon, who was carrying on an insurance broking business from his home at Esher, Surrey. The first document he offered to the company was the

memo written by Mr Steel on November 4. It was arranged for him to meet the deputy general manager of V and G, Mr Hepplewhite. They met in a public house opposite the V and G headquarters in Bushey House. "Mr Gordon produced the document, which, according to Mr Hepplewhite, must have come from the Department of Trade and Industry." It was as a result of this document that the meeting for November 18 was arranged.

On the morning of the meeting, V and G's managing director, Mr Kershaw, received a telephone call from Mr Gordon and, according to Mr Kershaw, Mr Gordon said he knew the meeting had been arranged and had received a copy of a further document concerning the company. Sir Peter said Mr Gordon read the document over the phone and Mr Kershaw made notes about it.

After the meeting with Departmental

Mr Justice James (centre), chairman of the three-man tribunal, with his colleagues, Mr Michael Kerr (left) and Mr Sydney Templeman



officials, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies, was informed of the leak and ordered a Departmental inquiry. The police interviewed Mr Gordon, who at first said that the copy minute had been sent to him by post by the Insurance Brokers Association. Later he retracted this, and said the information had been given to him by a person whom he declined to name.

A further inquiry was instituted under a detective chief-superintendent after the V and G Tribunal was set up. Then, Sir Peter said, it was found that Mr Gordon had worked for him Mr Dennis Morgan.

Sir Peter said that another former employee of Mr Gordon, a Mr Vernon Strudwick, would give evidence that while he was with Gordon he saw photo-copies referring to two insurance companies. He saw the documents and handed them himself, and it at once became obvious that they were documents from the Department of Trade and Industry. Mr Strudwick made his own inference as to how they were obtained. While he was still working there in November, he will say that Morgan told him to tear the documents up, but he did not do so.

Then, said Sir Peter, on June 21 of this year, with the date of the tribunal already fixed, Morgan visited Strudwick and asked him to say that he had no knowledge of the documents.

At Sir Peter made his allegations about the history of the leak Mrs Rose Morgan and her son sat side by side at the back of the chamber. Sir Peter said that Mrs Morgan had denied having had any part in removing copies of the documents.

Another counsel for the tribunal, Mr John Arnold, QC, then took up the story of the background of V and G. He said that at the time of its collapse it had a capital of 6.5 million 25p shares, but these had at one time changed hands at prices in excess of £3 each. The company had liabilities of about £10 millions, and all the shareholders had lost every penny.

Mr Arnold said that the company was established in 1923. It had the power to carry out all branches of insurance business, but in fact up to 1960 insured only bicycles. In

1960 "with the number of bicycles on the road somewhat contracted," the premium income was down to £3,000. But there were investments, and by then V and G were really an investment company.

In that year, Mr Kershaw and Mr R. I. Burr bought the company for about £100,000. In the early years of operation they specialised in providing insurance cover with high-claims bonuses for motorists of above-average quality.

"At this stage, their risks were at least as favourable as any in the market," Mr Arnold said. "But as they grew, well, if they started with the cream of the market, they pretty soon got down to the milk, and many of the risks were not reinsured."

But the company grew. By the end of 1961 it had a premium income of £300,000 a year; in 1964 premium income topped £2 millions; in 1968, when V and G became a member of the British Insurance Association, the motor premiums totalled £4 millions; in June of 1967, when there was an issue of £1.5 millions of loan stock, convertible into ordinary shares, the premium income was over £11 millions. Finally, in 1968, it began falling off and showed a small drop in 1969.

Mr Arnold then turned to V and G's balance sheet for the past 10 years. He said it was a questionable practice to show on revenue accounts the profits of sales of investments, as the company had done. Investments could be sold at only during a period of inflation. When this inflation tailed off, and if no other profits were held in reserve, it could be a serious matter for any organisation.

So far as the Department of Trade was concerned, this practice invited investigation. For there were two years in which profit on the sale of investments, shown on the balance sheets, masked an actual trading loss.

A warning about the affairs of V and G was given as early as 1962, the year after the company went public, Mr Arnold said. A letter was sent by the British Insurance Association to the then head of the insurance companies department at the Department of Trade stating that certain aspects of V and G's reorganisation were worrying the BIA.

One of these fears was that the company was under-capitalised. However, Mr Arnold pointed out that this was consistently true of the whole period in which V and G operated. And while he was not suggesting that the directors' actions were either wrong or rash, running the company on a narrow solvency margin meant that it required strenuous supervision by the Department of Trade.

The hearing resumes today.

Michael Malik fails to appear to stand trial

Michael Abdul Malik, the power leader known as 'X', failed to appear at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, which he may be arrested on, was issued.

trial proceeded of four men with whom Malik had been charged. Mr Michael Corkery, prosecuting, told the Court: "The Crown's case is that Malik was involved today with the trial of the four men not in attendance. I choose not attend."

four men in the dock: Leroy Andrew House, actor, of no fixed address;

Dennis Lewis (24), painter, of Dexton Gardens, Kensington;

Donald Stephens (20), decorator, of Grouse Hill, Hove;

and Arthur Tony (36), painter, of Dayton House, Caledonian Road, Islington.

Before the trial started, the clerk of the court and the usher called Malik's name but there was no reply.

Mr Corkery said seven men had been committed for trial and the latest information he had was that Malik was in Trinidad. Mr Corkery said that two other men not in court yesterday had been committed with the others. They were Lloyd Villafana (38), who was last known to be in Jordan, and

Lawrence Kalipha (37), a chef, who was in prison in Trinidad.

Assurances had been given by counsel representing Malik that he would be in court yesterday to stand trial.

The Judge, who was told that the man who had stood surety for Malik also was not in court, said he would want to see him when he did arrive. The trial then proceeded of the remaining four accused.

House and Lewis were charged with making an unlawful demand for £3 from Marvin Brown with menaces on April 10 last year, and with making an unlawful demand for £3 with intent to cause him loss.

All four are charged with robbing Brown of £5 on the same day, and with assaulting him. Stephens faces a further charge of assaulting Brown. They all pleaded not guilty.

Mr Corkery told the jury that Michael Malik was known as 'X'. He ran some form of brotherhood, and had a house or a number of houses called the Black House. This was a community of coloured people engaged in coloured problems.

House was one of the members of the brotherhood. He got jobs as a cleaner through an agency run by a young Jew, Marvin Brown.

House was not satisfied with the money he was getting for his services after paying commission.

Mr Corkery said that some of the members of the brotherhood went to Brown's agency and demanded £3 with menaces. They took all his record books back to the Black House. Brown wanted his books back, and went to the Black House to get them.

"There he was detained against his will and treated with great indignity," Mr Corkery said. "He was forced to wear a slave collar round his neck and he was assaulted and robbed of £5. He was subjected to great terror."

Mr Corkery said Malik and Villafana had failed to appear to stand their trial, and an eighth man, Roy Draper (29), musician, who was wanted by the police, had not appeared for the proceedings.

Malik had been committed from Clerkenwell, London, with the others on charges of robbing Brown of £5 and of demanding £3 from him with menaces.

The trial continues today.

Smith told Mr John Buzard, prosecuting, that he thought there was nothing wrong when Sporie was a member of the Wandsworth council group which in June 1966 interviewed

representatives of three firms including Smith's firm, Fleet Press Services Ltd—which were competing for the contract. He thought that Sporie had declared his interest. Smith, former chairman of the Northern Economic Planning Council, denied corruptly offering an inducement to Sporie, who at the time was deputy leader of Wandsworth Council.

Mr Buzard suggested that for Sporie to have declared his interest would have greatly weakened his influence—in an already divided Labour group—on the question of public relations for the council.

Smith: "I really do not believe that at all. I am quite convinced that the authority would have taken that decision

had Sporie never been heard of."

Mr Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, defending, described Smith as a man of very high character. The jury should reject suspicion. "Suspicion can absolutely run riot. Every honest person all of us in our ordinary lives over and over again, may put ourselves in a position where somebody can point the finger at us and say 'That is very suspicious.'"

Smith had been absolutely frank. He drew many things to their attention which they knew nothing about and answered every single question. The charge had not been proved in any shape or form.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Fault must be proved

A WOMAN who drove down the fast lane of a dual carriageway at midnight in the wrong direction and met a police car had her conviction for dangerous driving quashed in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

She is Mrs Doreen Gosney, aged 37, of St James Lane, Horns Cross, Dartford, Kent, and she had been convicted at Maidstone Sessions in January. The alleged offence was on the eastbound carriageway of the A2 at Northfleet. She had been given an absolute discharge.

Lord Justice Megaw said Mrs Gosney had sought to prove that her trial through plans and photographs, that there were no road signs to indicate that she was about to drive on the wrong side of the road. The point where she joined the dual carriageway was unfamiliar to her.

But the deputy chairman had ruled that that evidence was irrelevant and inadmissible. He upheld a prosecution submission that once it was objectively proved she was on the wrong side of the road, that was dangerous driving, and the reason why she came to be there was not a defence. That, Lord Justice Megaw said, was wrong.

Police 'brutality' inquiry possible

An inquiry into alleged brutality by four Cardiff police officers could be made by a senior officer from another police force if formal complaints are made, a spokesman for South Wales Police said yesterday.

Four officers are alleged to have entered the house of Mr Marshall Minifie, a Jamaican, in Splott Road, Cardiff, early one morning in 1968. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His housekeeper, Mrs Marian Elliott, was also convicted of assault and beating the boy, her son. She was fined £20.

The Jamaican High Commission in London was represented throughout the trial. The High Commission is not satisfied and has asked the Government of Jamaica to investigate the case.

At a trial at Cardiff last week

Minifie was acquitted on two charges of assaulting the police, but was found guilty of common assault and of beating a boy aged 11. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

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At a trial at Cardiff last week

Casting vote likely on £7M 'No' to Buchanan tunnel for Bath sex talks

By JOHN EZARD

Bath's 60 councillors meet tonight to decide whether the ratepayers should each pay an extra £2.50 to £3 a year to preserve their Regency heritage from the car.

This charge, which would need to be exacted for at least 40 years, is, I understand, the official estimated cost of building the 500 yards Buchanan Tunnel.

The project would divert regional and local traffic using the A4 Bristol to London trunk road away from the city's heart. Sir Colin Buchanan's scheme says the tunnel could be started in 1973 and finished in 1975.

The council meets tonight to consider whether to ask for the £7 millions scheme to be added to the town map. The figure of £2.50 to £3 represents a share-out of the £170,000 annual estimated cost to Bath of servicing a loan for 25 per cent of the project. The rest would be paid by a Government grant.

Latest forecasts are of a debate so close that the Mayor, Alderman Mrs Molly Grosvenor, may have to give a casting vote. The 19-strong Labour group has said outright that Bath cannot afford so much extra. The 10-strong Liberal group is said to be divided, but most of the 27 Conservative councillors favour the scheme as the only practicable way of bypassing an historic city which lies in a valley.

As party caucuses wrangled, councillors last night attended a lecture by the city architect and

planning officer, Dr H. E. Sutcliffe. Today is expected to see frantic last-minute lobbying. The Buchanan scheme was first put forward in 1966.

The four-lane tunnel would be fed underground by link roads at the Paragon, passing under Gay Street and emerging in Victoria Gardens. It would avoid most of what is described as the "Georgian heritage area."

Its champions hold out a hope that Bath may be eligible to recoup the entire cost from the Government under Mr Peter Walker's plans, to be disclosed soon, for financing the new county authorities. Bath expects to be absorbed into one of these. Under Mr Walker's anticipated arrangement, the tunnel and its approaches might no longer count as county borough trunk roads, which are at present eligible for only a 75 per cent grant.

A staunch opponent of the

tunnel, Mr George Mayer, a dentist, left the council in protest a year ago. Mr Mayer produced a counter-plan for a trunk road through the suburbs. He wanted to keep more traffic in the centre.

Mr Mayer said last night: "We as a society have to accept the car. Restricting it is a lot of nonsense. I would like to believe that it could be replaced by public transport, but there is no city in the world where this has been done successfully, and I don't see why we should start in Bath. People have already stopped using the centre because of traffic restrictions, and businesses are closing. I don't go in there any more myself."

The estimated cost for each ratepayer would be 4p rate, £2.80 a year. But it might be offset considerably by the value of land already bought in anticipation of the scheme. The average rateable value of a Bath household is £70.

Birch no deterrent, says Manx doctor

A psychiatrist yesterday criticised the retention of corporal punishment in the Isle of Man.

"I have seen people who have been birched as boys, and I have seen them again in mental hospital or in prison, and I don't believe corporal punishment is a deterrent," said Dr Isaac Frost, former physician superintendent in charge of the island's only mental hospital.

At the island's ancient open-air Tynwald ceremony yesterday, Dr Frost and Mrs Angela Kneale, another leader of the island's antibirching group, took advantage of a centuries-old tradition to present to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Peter Stallard, a petition that stated: "It is in the public interest that the law providing for judicial corporal punishment in the Isle of Man should be examined by an independent commission."

Unique position

Sir Peter said that the petition would be referred to the Standing Orders Committee for consideration and report.

Later, Dr Frost said: "In view of the dispute over this corporal punishment issue, I think any reasonable person—whether for or against—should agree to an inquiry. We would like to see a commission follow up the case histories of those who have been birched. The island is in a unique position in this matter, because it has retained birching longer than anywhere else in Europe."

The antibirching lobby was long been agitating for an inquiry into the island's corporal punishment laws. Mrs Kneale said: "We handed a personal petition to the

A discussion for young people on sex and family planning has been cancelled as the organisers fear it might attract the wrong type of audience. It would have coincided with the Family Planning Association's national conference, to be held from July 20 to 22, at the Royal Festival Hall, London.

The discussion on "Sex and Sensibility" was expected to attract thousands of young people.

Mr Caspar Brook, the director of the Family Planning Association, said yesterday: "We believe that due to the kind of publicity it has been receiving, we might get the wrong kind of audience, or the audience we might not desire. It might turn into a controversial event, and we don't want controversy at this moment."

It had been hoped to discuss sex and family planning seriously with young people, even if there was a pop group and films in the background.

"Our job is to help young people who wish to have this help to avoid unwanted pregnancies, and this event was going to be a contribution to it. But it was definitely not going to be a lark," said Mr Brook.

The three-day conference will continue as planned. The speakers will include the Health and Social Security Minister, Sir Keith Joseph.

Are you booked to IRELAND

via Holyhead after 1st August

Because of the delay in the completion of the Menai Bridge the train and ship service will operate via Heysham.

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THE CAR FERRY SERVICE FROM HOLYHEAD IS NOT AFFECTED

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Manchester University Examination Results

Following results are published in conformity with Senate:

DURS SCHOOL OF BIBLICAL STUDIES

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

DURS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

SON, Caroline M.; English and American Literature.

DURS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

DURS SCHOOL OF FRENCH STUDIES

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

DURS SCHOOL OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

DURS SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

DURS SCHOOL OF SPANISH STUDIES

ST CLASS—None. SECOND CLASS—None. THIRD CLASS—None.

No cards in Britain

Identity cards will not be introduced in Britain if we join the Common Market, the Home Office, said yesterday.

A spokesman added: "There have not been any discussions in Whitehall on whether national identity cards should be introduced here, if Britain joins the Common Market, nor has this question been raised in negotiations which have been going on with the Six."

Still sunk

An attempt to raise the submarine Artemis, which sank at her moorings in Haslar Creek, Portsmouth harbour, on Thursday, was called off yesterday when two cables which were looped round her bows threatened to bend.

THOMAS WISEMAN

Bogart was the existentialist hero before that designation had been invented . . . nobody illustrated better than he the idea that a man makes himself what he is in the course of choosing the life he will lead

A PROGRAMME OF BOGART double-bills is now making the rounds (Odeon, Leeds, this week) after playing at the London Pavilion, and one wonders if young people are going to see him, or is nostalgia the only draw. It has to be admitted that movie heroes have usually belonged to their particular time, and have dated as quickly as the clothes they once wore. Rarely have they succeeded in spanning the generations in their appeal—Garbo is perhaps one of the very few exceptions. But if the young must always find their own heroes, it also seems to be the case that they are very curious about the period in which their parents were young.

This would account for the dichotomy of fashion, whereby it is in one aspect contemporary and in another always harking back two or three decades. In the fifties we were all very interested in the twenties, and thirties came back in the sixties, and I think the forties are now about due to come into their own. This would be just about right if what causes these retrospective movements in fashion is the wish to know what the parents were like when they were young. This may be how it comes about that the clothes, the films, the manners and the styles of the previous generation are taken up in half-mocking, half-affectionate reprise.

It may be that Bogart will be taken up in this way by the young. If so, I wonder what they will make of us Bogart fans; of our childhood and adolescence as revealed in our fanaticism.

He was in many ways a peculiar choice of hero with that dossier face in which the lower aspects of human nature were set out like previous convictions. His features, like miles of bad country road, were most characteristically formed in an expression of derisive disbelief—usually at some claim or pretence to decency or goodness.

Nobody made a sap out of him. And you didn't catch him trusting women, dames didn't cut any ice with him, he'd look them over through eyes like a whisky sour, and if they made one false move . . . Sometimes he fell for them, like Bergman in "Casablanca" or Mary Astor in "The Maltese Falcon," but it was nearly always a mistake, and either he had to hand them over to the cops on account of they were no good, or he had to give them up on account of they were too good for the likes of him.

Anyway, you couldn't win with them. He knew what extremes of duplicity and depravity were to be found in those babes; he had a way of kissing them with one hand on their throats. Women were unfathomable creatures to an adolescent in the forties and we were ready to go along with Bogart's critical appraisal of them as various kinds of dynamite or poison. Also, we were glad to have a representative up there on the screen who knew all about them and couldn't be made a sap of, even if they did look like Lisa-Beth Scott or Martha Vickers.

The other thing about Bogart was that he played villains and heroes with-

out any change of manner. In one film he was the murderer or gangster, in the next he was on the side of the angels, against the Nazis, or the racketeers, or the depraved rich, or the dubious dames. Whichever side he was on, very often he died at the end. There probably was nobody on the screen who died as much as he did. And this may be because of the need, then, for people who were no good (even if technically on the side of good) to pay for it and be seen to pay for it.

This lack of character differentiation as between the good Bogart and the bad Bogart was perhaps his most potent appeal. In this sense he was the existentialist hero before that designation had been invented. He may have had something to do with its invention. Probably nobody illustrated better than he the idea that a man makes himself what he is in the course of choosing the life he will lead.

Whether he was the gunman hunted down to his final hideout on the top of a mountain in "High Sierra" or the last survivor of a tank crew holding out alone against the Germans in "Sahara" or the baleful private eye exposed to the blandishments of nymphomaniacs and health in "The Big Sleep," Bogart, you felt, was playing it all by ear, making himself up as he went along, with the underlying awareness that you are what you choose to do. A man can determine nothing but himself, and this was something that Bogart's entire manner asserted over and over again.

It is the stance of the lover, the man with little faith in the general good, making his own private deals with destiny. This also must have appealed to us in the forties when we had far less taste for doing things in groups, were I suppose less socially minded than the young are today, and had little faith in the possibility of settling anything by joint action. Our romantic attachment was to somebody on his own in the world, and this was Bogart. I cannot recall him being settled in any kind of fixed social position, such as marriage or a job, in any of his films. If he had any ties, commitments, they were not formal ones, but became mysteriously apparent to him—such as the discovery of whose side he is on (ours) in "Casablanca".

I don't know whether this sort of man alone would appeal today; you could not see Bogart as a marcher or a signer or a joiner—he was strictly solo. This, too, was part of his appeal. He could come alone into a bar, seat himself on a high stool, and swish the whisky around the ice in his glass in a way that took the sting out of loneliness, gave it a certain cache and style.

I think the personality he projected on the screen was of a very self-contained sort of man, someone who could look after himself anywhere, any time, couldn't be intimidated by anything or anybody, and his mannerisms—the way he tied the belt of his raincoat, tapped his cigarette on his cigarette case, looked unblinkingly into women's eyes—all made the point: I determine nothing but myself. It was something we liked to believe then.



THE 21ST BERLIN Film Festival began better than it went on. Here we are almost at the end, and there has been nothing to equal the excitement of the first days, with the Pasolini and Bergman films. Nothing except Bresson's "Four Nights of a Dreamer," which, seen again here, looked even better than at Cannes. I think my reservations about the film when I wrote about it from Cannes probably came from the fact that Bresson has changed, if not his style, then his approach. It's like when someone you know or love has suddenly cut her hair, or grown himself a moustache—one's first reaction is to be annoyed that the loved one has dared to change, only after a while does one get used to the change and even approve of it.

And it is true that Bresson seems to have left behind the exalted almost religious plane on which he worked for so many years. Mozart and Bach have been replaced by folk-songs and pop. Well, why not? It is indeed rather touching that as he grows older, he seems to become more and more interested in the physical side of life rather than, as usual, the contrary.

But there were a lot of disappointments this year at Berlin from well-known directors. Ichikawa, for example, gave us his first feature since the Olympic Games film of several years ago. Everyone was looking forward to it eagerly, but, almost incomprehensibly, it turned out to be an East-West version of "Love Story." To be sure, he still has his marvellous eye, and there were some staggeringly unexpected shots in the film—Tokyo at six in the morning, with only a rat scurrying through the streets, Tokyo at rush hour with a bewildering mass of traffic and signs. But the story of a peculiarly loutish young French laser expert (Renaud Verle) and his Japanese girl friend was both silly and boring.

The height of romanticism was reached when the two are in a car crash. The car turns over several times and lands on its roof. A door opens, and gaily he steps out, and then she, just as spryly, makes her exit—not a scratch, not a bruise, not even a slight headache, and they proceed happily to roll about in the grass.

Climbing up the Berlin wall

RICHARD ROUD reports from the film festival



Whatever in the world could have possessed him to make such a silly film? The title, by the way, seems to be either "Why" or "To Love Again." Why, indeed.

De Sica's latest film, "The Garden of the Finzi-Contini," on the other hand, was probably his best for many years. That doesn't mean it was great, or that Visconti or Bertolucci couldn't have done it better, but it wasn't bad. It is of course based on the Bassani novel, but there was such a fight about the screenplay that Bassani screamed "betrayal" and had his name taken off the credits. I haven't read the book myself, and so cannot comment, but some Italian friends claimed the film, far from

being a betrayal, was even better than the novel.

De Sica uses an international cast—Dominique Sanda, Lino Capolicchio, and Helmut Berger—to tell the story of the last days of the great Jewish families of Ferrara, and the film ends with the very moving sequence of them all being rounded up by the Fascists in 1938. De Sica has got something of the feeling of the period—although less convincingly, because less formalised, than Bertolucci did in "The Conformist"—but he does tend to be over-optimistic, as in the frightful scene in a Grenoble boarding-house when one of the Italians asks why a fellow-refugee has a number tattooed on his arm, and we are treated to a long dis-

course on Dachau. Indeed, often there are sequences in which the characters, instead of talking to each other, are talking to the audience, filling us in: in short, a failure to dramatise.

The Yugoslav director Pavlovic gave us his first film in colour, "Red Wheat," a story about the enforced collectivisation of the peasants in the immediate post-war period. Like his earlier "When I am Dead and White," it was entirely convincing—only when the film was over, did one begin to wonder whether it all added up. And of course, when one begins to ask such questions, one knows what the answers are.

The problem seems to be that his hero's domestic problems—he falls in love with the younger daughter of the family on whom he is billeted, but when she proves unavailable, he takes to her mother instead—are not very convincingly linked to his political problems—his gradual realisation that the creation of the *kolkhozes* has cost rather more human terms than it was worth. True enough, the director has summed up his film by saying that the tragedy "derives from the disharmony between human passion and rational thinking." But again, he has been unable to dramatise this idea. And this is why the film, I think, fails to hang together.

I won't say much about the two English-language films we've seen this week: both the British "Dulcinea" and the American "Bless the Beasts and Children" are bound to be out in London soon, although I wouldn't suggest that anyone should await them too eagerly. "Dulcinea" is a kind of reverse "Lady Chatterley's Lover," with a clever farm girl (Carol White) milking a rich old farmer (John Mills, doing his "Ryan's Daughter" bit again), until she falls in love with an aristocratic young game-keeper. Based on a novel by H. E. Bates, it was competently, if boringly, made by Frank Nesbitt. "Bless the Beasts and Children" is Stanley Kramer's latest offering on the altar of middle-class liberalism. But, being about children—six misfit boys at a summer camp—it had a more than usual hollow ring. Honesty compels me to add, however, that it was an enormous success with the audience here. Oh well, there's still the new Delvaux film to look forward to.

JOANNA SHIMKUS doesn't like acting, she doesn't like films, she doesn't like Hollywood, and most of all she doesn't like interviews. This girl, a slight, leggy former model from Nova Scotia, Canada, has antagonised more columnists, frustrated more publicists and sent more producers away muttering "She's got to have an angle" than anyone since Garbo, with the possible exception of Katharine Ross.

She came to Hollywood in 1969 from France (where she made a few good low budget films, the first under the direction of Jean-Luc Godard) to make "The Lost Man," an abortive attempt to update "Odd Man Out." The film was universally panned, but the critics liked her, and she went on to better things in "The Virgin and the Gipsy."

Now much in demand, she persists in fouling up the "Star is Born" saga by absolutely refusing to make more than one film a year, or by committing the cardinal sins of lack of dedication to her "career," and admitting openly that she does it for the money.

"I'm really not interested in making films at all," she said, "or in being an actress. I'm in it because it's enjoyable work and it pays well. It's better than being in an office. Everybody needs money to live, but it's just work, not a career. I work three months of the year and live for the rest of the time on what I earn, and that's not bad. I'm not running down acting as a career. Far from it. It's a great career. I just wish it was a great career for me. I would make a lot of money."

Joanna, daughter of a Jewish father and a Catholic mother, went through a conventional convent school education and became a model. She photographs exquisitely. Her long shoulder-length brown hair, green eyes, and unmade-up "Irish" complexion give a total impression of healthy naturalness. She is not pretty, though Edith Head, no doubt accustomed to a more packaged article, once told her rather bitchily, "You really should marry your cameraman, dear."

Then there's her nose. It has a large unmovable star bump on one side where she broke it as a child. One wonders how many attempts to fix it she has resisted. "I was a very cute child. When now I think I'm funny looking. I'm a mess. I wake up in the morning I'm a mess, but happily eye makeup fixes up a lot. But I like the way I look. I need my imperfections."

She has a disconcertingly direct gaze but is usually a little on the defensive, at least during interviews. She smokes continuously and apologised: "I've tried to give it up. I have to smoke now because he won't let me do it in the house." He is Sidney Poitier, with whom she has been living since they made "The Lost Man" together. And he is also the reason that interviewers are her least favourite people. "I hate them because they really just want to talk about my private life. I don't discuss my private life, that's why it's private." She had just turned



Joanna Shimkus

Star is borne by Sally Ogle Davis

down a picture session with the "New York Times" to boost her newly finished "Marriage of a Young Stockbroker."

Joanna's agent, Marty Elfand, is a patient and understanding man. He must be. She's turning down things left, right, and centre, and he likes her. "I admire her very much. She's a woman, not an actress. Sidney comes first always and as a man I've got to respect and admire that. If it interferes with her life with him she just won't do it. She's a very strong-willed girl and a very nice one. I'm fond of her but she's frustrating as hell to work for."

Meanwhile, she sits back and wonders what the fuss is about. "I don't take any of it very seriously. I don't even have a favourite actor or actress, one that I'd go out of my way to see. I just don't think films are very important. I don't study acting. I don't even listen to what the director says. It goes in one ear and out of the other. It would only confuse me if I listened. How can you? I mean seriously. The latest thing they're up to is shooting extra scenes for films so that they're long enough for television. They asked me to reshoot some scenes for "Zita,"

some idiotic stuff about Zita coming to America. I refused. I don't think they realise that Robert Ennio, who directed it, has the final cut on that one. He can sue them. I wrote and told him. I hope he does."

The things Joanna does care about are simple: "Painting. I love it. I paint what the French call *naïves*. . . They're good. I like them." And buying things. "I buy clothes, fantastic amounts of clothes. When I get depressed, that's how I cheer up, and then I give them away to my friends or anyone who happens to be around." And she cares about cooking. She'd just spent \$69 dollars on a new waterless cooker and was enthusing about its virtues. "It takes absolutely no water. Isn't that fantastic? Whether I go, my pots come too."

Hollywood can be cruel to those who give it scant respect, but the prospect does not seem to concern Miss Shimkus. "I don't care what people think of me. No matter what I do they'll think what they like. I'm not scared of this town. If I'm true to myself I honestly believe they can't touch me. Hollywood can't ruin you if you don't allow it to. To think own self be true," she said smiling wryly at the cliché. "Los Angeles Times."

review

BASEMENT THEATRE

Peter Fiddick

Calley and Manson

GIVEN the prospect of a double-bill, one part of which is a prison-cell two-hander starring Lieutenant Calley and Charles Manson, the other a war marital struggle involving simulated masturbation and coupling, and given that the performance is in a Soho basement, "delicacy is scarcely the first quality you would anticipate. The more pleasing, then, to find that both plays in the Basement Theatre's current presentation—backed by the Arts Council—invite that description.

"Calley and Manson," by Andrew Dalmeyer, is built round the basic point: society's licence to kill set against its prohibition of killing. It's easily said—too easily, for glib liberalism falls into the abyss of defending Manson. But Dalmeyer evades the trap. Posting the two men sharing a cell as they await their verdicts, Calley trying to make polite chat, not knowing who this long-haired, he makes his points sharply enough from Calley's mouth: "Oh, murder—yeah, that's serious." Acting on orders from above? "Heroin, that's a killer." But the paradox is still left open enough for you to take your own perceptions to it, and the playing by Paul Moriarty as Calley and Peter Minkov as Manson, directed by Roland Jarguere, makes the piece cool and ironical.

Trevor Griffiths's "Apricots" is a quiet, down-beat, late-evening cameo of marital discord. Joyless, sporadic sexual activity is a sort of drowning ground-bass to the grinding bones of a fractured relationship, in which even the pleasure hurts. Again, it is played with quiet feeling, this time by Peter Spruille and Tamara Hinchoo, under Robert Walker's direction.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

New Philharmonia

CONDUCTORS AND SOLOISTS of international reputation follow so closely on one another's heels at RFH that there is little room left for talented

English performers to establish or maintain their reputations there. On Sunday it was only Marilyn Horne's indisposition that brought in Moura Lympany as soloist in the Schumann Piano Concerto, with Wyn Morris as conductor in place of Henry Lewis. One of the most interesting features of Wyn Morris's short reign as conductor of the Royal Choral Society was the excellence of orchestral playing at his concerts, choir trainers as a race generally establishing only distant contact with the orchestras they temporarily command. This concert showed him once more full of confidence and of positive ideas about the music, able to present new views of Sibelius's Seventh Symphony and, intermittently, of Elgar's Enigma Variations, persuasively and without eccentricity.

The Enigma might have gone more smoothly under a conductor who simply followed the tradition known to all English orchestral players. Mr Morris's speeds for the earlier variations seemed to unsettle the orchestra. Is it justifiable to bring out the counter-subject to the theme? The first statement so loudly that the theme itself can hardly be heard? The first variation was played mezzo-forte instead of pianissimo at the opening and with a central climax that anticipated the great crescendo of Nimrod (strange that Wyn Morris, an expert Mahler conductor, should not respect Elgar's markings here); the first violin made heavy weather of the opening of the Second Variation, and speeds often seem fractionary to fast for woodwind solos to sound at their best. In general, the conductor was always urging on, never holding back (especially inappropriate at the opening of the finale). Yet the variations that went well, went very well indeed.

YORK

Brian Newbould

John Ogdon

JOHN OGDON'S recital on Saturday fell somewhere between the extremes of grandeur and intimacy so aspirated to by the musical events in York's anniversary celebrations. His Haydn G Minor Sonata (H44) was suitably domestic in scale, deserving a cosier acoustic than the University's Central Hall is blessed with. This did not mean that he disguised the turmoils which stir below the homely surface of this little two-movement piece as in most of those minor-key works that proliferated in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. In fact he was sympathetic to every little ache, without ever losing perspective. Had the evening been cooler and the audience quicker to settle he would surely have achieved his eventual rhythmic poise from the very start.

The ripper and grander Romanticism which Rachmaninov's Sonata No. 1 stands for is equally available to Mr

Ogdon's pianistic gifts. Music so full of notes holds no apparent fears for him, and his tireless command of its three long Faust-inspired movements made it less fearsome than it might have been to his listeners just instructed in economy by Haydn. Even so the Mephistophelean fulminations of the finale would have outstayed their musical welcome had not the leaner, jagged, second idea in time to refresh the appetite. Moreover, the demonic portrait would have been less vivid, because less well rounded, Chopin's Op 25 Etudes worked Mr Ogdon's versatile technique to more beautiful ends, producing a performance which was surpassed only by the sheer poetic perception of his Schubert Op. Impromptu. The third of these was Elysium itself, to which one is lucky to be transported once in many months of recital-going.

DURHAM ART

William Varley

Lloyd Gibson

A COUPLE of years ago I reviewed an exhibition of structures by Lloyd Gibson at the Peoples Theatre, Newcastle, which I remember describing as the best work shown there in years. Much of that work is included in the present exhibition at the D.L.I. Museum and Arts Centre, Durham, but there is also a good deal that is new and different, although his preoccupations—with the weight of materials and gravity—remain the same.

His earlier work, with its many affinities with Russian constructivism, is crisp and geometrical in appearance, looking machine-made in its materials of aluminium, stained woods, Perspex, and plastics. Its structural content included notions of balanced asymmetry and implied movement—a circular relief, for example, the "Perspex" quadrants of which suggested the blurred after-image of a displaced solid.

In Gibson's most recent work the anti-gravitational and movement themes have become more pronounced: his tense, kite-like structures swoop about the gallery, rear up from the floor like a plane at the moment of take-off, attach themselves to the ceiling or land in a dramatic nose-dive. They are supported by thin wires which evoke the wing struts of early biplanes and have almost the aerodynamic elegance of Tatlin's glider. Almost . . . I am not quite as bowled over by this exhibition (which continues until July 25) as by Gibson's earlier show. But that is a criticism provoked by his high standards that this gifted artist sets himself in the realisation of his present ambition for sculpture made from ropes and helium-filled balloons should prove really fascinating.

Hugo Cole's review appeared in later editions yesterday.

Joanna Shimkus

Doing the Freedom thing by Alison Adburgham



children's clothes business, and that was a crashing failure.

Down on his uppers: In 1966, he rented a small shop in Kingly Street, W1, and sold stripped pine furniture, tin signs, thirties junk, and nonsense antiques. He called the shop Kleptomania; and because it was near Carnaby Street, it was natural to move into clothes. He bought up things from street corners, and from auctions in private houses. The next move, of course, was into Eastern things — kaftans, saris, Indian beads and hippie stuff. After two years he suddenly got bored and sold out.

However, by September 1969 he was opening another shop, this time in the King's Road, and calling it Mr Freedom. He was selling a cutting edge bit of brashness in fashion. All those dreary browns and rusts and plums and droopy things . . . a complete change was the thing, with primary colours and a really harsh image. Op art, pop art, and the likes of Roy Lichtenstein, cartoons, slogans, even-

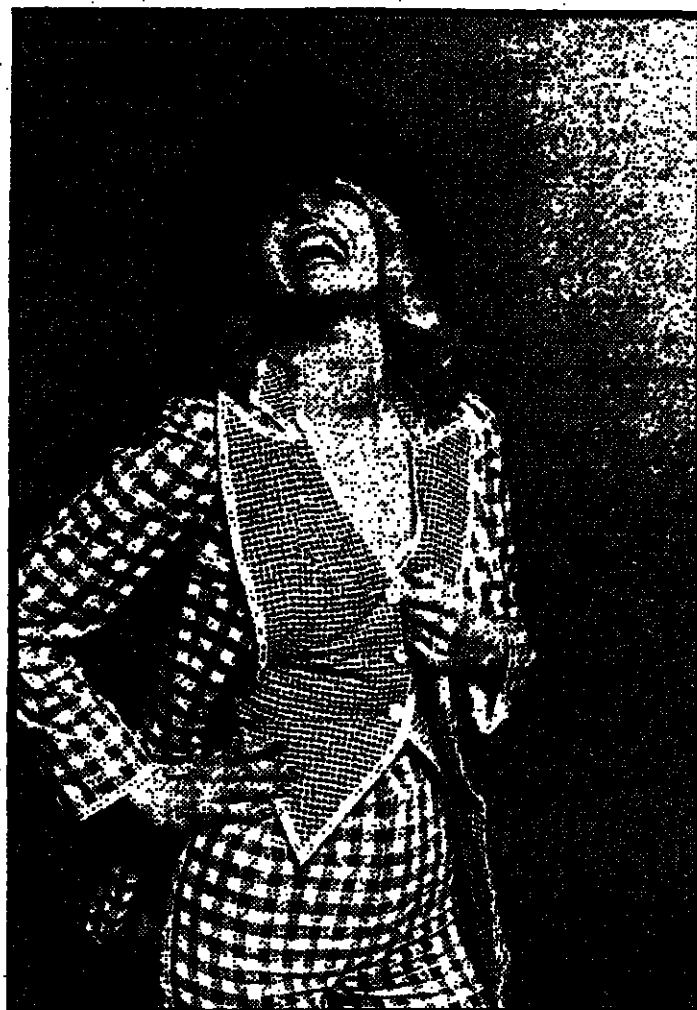
thing and anything could be turned to account. In January 1970 it was Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck who made the T-shirts, with Desperate Dan boots hard on their heels. Why this kind of comic stuff should have sold to the world-weary young adults of Chelsea heaven knows. Perhaps it was all part of the thirties nostalgia that had gripped the designers, or perhaps, who swooned over Greta Garbo also laughed their heads off over Mickey Mouse. Not that Tommy Roberts thought it out like that. He just has instincts—"Fashion is feelings," he says. And he is not a designer—other people interpret his feelings. Pamela Motown is his chief designer now.

His problem in the early days was to get things made, because his ideas were so barmy no makers-up would tackle them; or, if they did, things were so badly made that even the King's Road shoppers wouldn't touch them. Now he has his own factory, making 80 per cent of what he sells, not all so barmy and not so badly made.

Not that things like cut and finish worry him—"People like a touch of amateurism," he says. As a matter of fact, for the record, such Freedom clothes as I have handled, looking inside as well as out, are better made than those of a great many other manufacturers nowadays.

The business is mainly wholesale, selling to boutiques and stores all over London, East and West, and going abroad. There is only one Mr Freedom shop (now moved to Kensington Church Street), and Tommy looks on it as not so much a shop as a place of entertainment. He would like people to say, "I went to Mr Freedom yesterday, as they might say. Fashions! Entertainment you certainly get—slap in the eye. There's a huge cardboard boy scout in the entrance, a monstrous furry spider dangling from the ceiling, a shoe the size of a bath. A restaurant inside, one colossal chair has four legs blowing up on the wall of hot dogs blowing gruesome gray."

Back to the clothes. Tommy says nothing he does is vulgar, although lots of his imitators are. He likes cheerful brashness and blatant bad taste, but the slogans on his singlets are clean as a whistle, the appliques are pure, there is no pornographic trompe l'oeil. He thinks of clothes as a kind of art form—a commercial art, of course. If you like, he has already framed some of his vests, and some ones with plates of fruit on them. And he's thinking of having a retrospective exhibition. A bit of a nerve to talk of a retrospective exhibition after less than two years' going, but this most engaging original is a man for whom yesterday's exhibition idea becomes today's. Heaton has chosen two Air Freedom things to be included in the exhibition of twentieth century fashion in the Victoria and Albert this October. So far distant in the future as October, of course, Air Freedom means the future of history and have played on to other things.



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THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday July 6, 1971

Britain and Bengal

Britain caught it in the neck again yesterday. Pakistan's Foreign Office summoned our man in Islamabad and complained bitterly about "unending attacks" against President Yahya and his gallant generals. A clutch of tamed Pakistani papers rounded on Sir Alec Douglas-Home, notorious Indian stooge and enemy of the Moslem faith. We have never been more reviled in Rawalpindi.

Good. Very good. It is encouraging to know that Western opinion still counts with the Yahya regime, that even a disdainful curl of Sir Alec's lip leaves tremors in Dacca. Britain has hardly spoken out during the Bangla Desh tragedy: but we have not fawned or looked away. We have not entirely pawned our moral integrity. Whitehall has had its internal struggles on the protocol front and with those diplomats who see Pakistan disappearing down China's gullet if not constantly soothed. Suddenly now it finds itself—behind India—the world standard-bearer of Bengali rights, belaboured by Karachi journalists who simultaneously laud Washington's "realism and more imaginative apprehension of Asian realities." That is, its pusillanimous silence.

Such opportunities for leadership are not lightly tossed away. On Thursday the Government gets its first public and official information on the Pakistan situation—from Mr Arthur Bottomley's parliamentary delegation. Members of that team have already denounced a "reign of terror" by the Punjabi Army, "a human tragedy on a scale for which it is difficult to recognise a parallel in this century." Further, independent reports from areas beyond the Bottomley quartet's scope indicate continuing, casual brutality. Yesterday the Guardian carried a harrowing dispatch from Martin Woolcott in the Bengal cyclone disaster region—a region devastated by weather last November and left to cope for days afterwards by Yahya's blasé bureaucracy. "The trouble with these people," said one army major to Woolcott,

"is that they have never seen a war before. They run like rabbits. Maybe when they have had their villages burnt down three times they'll get used to it."

There in three sentences is the true Pakistani Army attitude. Callous, careless of life, indiscriminate of slaughter: and, at heart, sickeningly supercilious. The Bengalis who have endured for centuries in the swampy land of the East are unworthy of full human status. They run like rabbits because they are rabbits. They can be mowed down like rabbits. All Islamabad's propaganda, all Yahya's vague promises of controlled democracy must be held in this context. Pakistan was given the freedom to vote. East Pakistan, a human majority of the entire land, voted for autonomy and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In the bargaining that followed Mujib's landslide, democracy was tossed aside as easily as flame throwers were turned on peasant villages.

What does Sir Alec do next? He can circulate the Bottomley report to Pakistan's aid givers. He can lobby President Nixon's dithering advisers. He can and must get the United Nations into action. Thus far the UN has preferred docile stealth to open revulsion, the platitudes of Sadruddin Khan to the degree of dissent voiced (say) by U Thant over South Vietnam's Laos excursion. This approach has served to get a few UN men graciously admitted to Dacca and an inadequate flow of relief started. But, sadly, it has also shielded Yahya from the anger of the civilised world. Because the United Nations has remained mute, opposition to Yahya's troops seems — to the propaganda-stuffed West Pakistanis — an Indian manoeuvre. Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi: all are being regaled with tales of Delhi plots and Awami League atrocities. This situation is simply not seen whole, and U Thant's silence compounds it. Sir Alec is being loathed by exactly the right people at the moment. He should proceed to the Security Council forthwith.

SET: who pockets the gain?

The shopper may be forgiven for viewing the halving of Selective Employment Tax yesterday as a non-event. Cases of genuine price cutting appear to be few and far between. The housewife may feel all the more frustrated for the glowing promises of a bonanza for consumers held out by Ministers when the SET decision was announced. It is true that some food stores have announced price cuts on selected lines. But these are difficult to distinguish from normal cut-price sales promotion. Overall the halving of SET will produce no more than a hiccup in the upward race of retail prices. The consumer is unlikely to fare better with the service industries. Many garages, hairdressers, and hotels have already given warning that the reduction in the tax will only enable them to hold present charges. This will disappoint clients who were told that the special SET surcharge on their bills would last only as long as the Government maintained the tax. Although the building industry was outspoken in its opposition to SET there seems no evidence of widespread cuts in house prices now that the tax has been halved.

If the consumer has not received anything like the full benefit of the lower rate of SET, who has? The National Institute of Economic and Social Research forecast that about 60 per cent of the cut would go to increase profits. There is no doubt that in the past three years profit margins throughout industry, including food and distributive firms, have been squeezed to the

point at which future investment was endangered. But in recent months profits have been recovering rapidly. Profits have been assisted both by the rise in prices and the evidence of striking improvements in productivity. In a mixed economy profits are no bad thing. They act as an indicator of economic health and as a point of attraction for new investment. Or so theory suggests. But the complexities and contradictions of our present economic situation defy most of the textbook rules. Profits and savings are both rising fast but investment and output are falling. This cannot continue indefinitely without the risk of still more damage to the economy.

When the Government, the TUC, and the CBI come to talk about the state of the economy and the need for an incomes policy, at the National Economic Development Council meeting tomorrow, prices are bound to be considered. It would be quite unreal to expect the trade unions to put their authority behind attempts to restrain wage claims unless there is evidence that something is being done on the other side of the fence about prices. Firms who are financing increased profit margins by raising prices may be behaving as exemplary capitalists. But they would also be showing foolhardy shortsightedness. Business prosperity in this country cannot be guaranteed without some national agreement on prices, incomes, and growth. Industry will have to show its willingness to play its part by holding prices down as far as possible.

Fuses blown on coal and steel

Mr Davies told MPs yesterday that they should wait to see how tomorrow's White Paper covers the Six's memorandum on British steel, British coal, and the European Communities. Mr Jay and Mr Foot pressed him predictably and hard. But for the time being anyway, Mr Davies says that secrets are secrets and must be kept. The text of the memorandum has, however, been in the House of Commons library since Thursday. The Librarian asked for one. The Guardian gave him one. Parliament has access to the facts, as far as they go, and so have the British Steel Corporation and the National Coal Board.

And why not? The coal and steel industries are highly important parts of the national economy. They employ large numbers of men, most of whom live in communities which do not provide alternative employment. More than a million people are directly concerned with the future of coal and steel. The terms for coal and steel are their own parish and perhaps their livelihood. They have a right to know what is being negotiated in their name.

The Provost of Llossiemouth may, for all we know, be a passionate pro-Marketeer. But he will still need to know what is in the fine print of

the terms that Mr Rippon agrees for inshore fishing, when Mr Rippon agrees them. The Chairman of Consett Urban District Council will want to know as much as can possibly be told of what is being done about the future of steel. He may or may not approve. But he and the Provost have a need to know.

So, of course, do Members of Parliament as well as their constituents up and down the country. Everyone will know much more after the White Paper is published. It may help us to be quite clear about what the Government is saying. At present some slightly contradictory arguments are being put—at least, in the coal and steel context. It is said that in practice the British Government's control of the Coal Board and the Steel Corporation will remain unchanged if we enter Europe; it is said, alternatively, that the way the Government exercises control will have to change, but that control can still be exercised through our political influence on the decision-making processes of the Community. One or other of these propositions may be true, but not both. The real point, anyway, is whether change will be for the better. Accession to the Treaty of Paris necessarily implies change, unless the Treaty is thought to be meaningless. But by freeing the Coal Board and Steel Corporation from Government intervention in managerial matters, it could improve their positions and performance.

A COUNTRY DIARY

JUTLAND: The northern coast is one of high chalk cliffs and a hundred yards out, a great 50-ft high pillar of solid chalk stands up out of the sea. Behind the cliffs the great waste of dunes is blazing with low-growing flowers of many kinds with bloody cranesbill dominant and making vast magenta patches from which protrude the huge golden flowers of spotted cat's-ear. The area is a botanist's paradise for, among the brightest flowers, we found such interesting but unspectacular plants as perennial knawel and mountain everlasting, but it is not attractive to birds other than a multitude of singing skylarks and a scattering of linnets and yellowhammers. On the low drystone wall round the little whitewashed church, tall, bright yellow rock-rose grows in flower and the succulent foliage has spread thence until it has covered the lawn and almost ousted the grass, to make a ground-cover which looks like fine sand. Along the roadsides blue cornflowers and big pink rugosa roses have come into bloom, and the tall angelica with its yellow-green flowers which does not occur in Britain. Off the low sandy shore at the end of the peninsula where the fishermen's huts are, many arctic and a few common terns were diving into the shallow water and emerging with small crabs in their beaks. Often they would drop their booty several times, swooping down to catch it again, before swallowing it. L. F. SAMUELS.

FRANCIS PYM, gentleman of the family of Pym of Hazell Hall in the county of Bedfordshire, Lord of the Manor of Sandy and Girtford, holds the high public office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. That is to say, he is the Tory Chief Whip. He is the most urbane of men.

Over the mantelpiece in his office at No. 12 Downing Street are two guns for his defence, but they were last used in the Gordon riots. On a wall are two framed four-line whips, documents requiring members to vote such and such a way, with the essential words underlined four times: but that was when Disraeli was Prime Minister, and nowadays Mr Pym never uses more than three lines.

Of course, whipping-in is a hunting term? That, he agrees, is its origin, but then he explains that nowadays a whip is no more than an indication [of the Government's views] and a request to be in the lobby. "The public, I think, are apt to feel that it is something much more severe than that, that I've got some extraordinary instruments in my office that I can 'compel' people to do things. ... It isn't really quite like that."

Perhaps not quite. The Conservative and Labour Parties are different animals, as Mr Pym himself explains later, but it does not do to forget that the job of the urbane Mr Pym, and that of the passionate Mr Neil, his Labour opposite number, are in substance the same. Both have to get their men in the House and keep them there, and get them through the right lobby; and this, no matter how you do it, requires a certain toughness of spirit.

A parliamentary spirit, at any rate, runs in Mr Pym's family. "Quite a lot of us," he says, "have been MPs." Five in the direct line, and others by marriage with the Thorntons. His father was a Whip in the Churchill Coalition Government, and the Pym's are thought to be the only example of father and son being Whips. A great-great-grandfather, also Francis Pym, sat for Bedfordshire and fought seven or eight elections. The account book for one election, about 1808, has survived, and shows that Pym spent £9,000, which must be worth £150,000 in today's money, encouraging the electorate to share his views. An anti-Royalist John Pym whom the Commons declined to hand over to Charles I for impeachment, is a collateral ancestor.

The present Francis Pym was politically conscious at Eton and during his one year at Cambridge at the beginning of the war, but then he entered the 9th Lancers, fought at Alamein, and got an MC when a shell landed on his scout-car in Italy. He owns what he calls not very much land, farming a few hundred acres. But after the war, wanting business experience, he became general manager of a dairy that supplied Liverpool with milk, and then left the milkcarts to become managing director of a

On the eve of Parliament's great Common Market debate, the Chief Whips of both parties are featured in the Terry Coleman interview. Today:

Francis Pym, gentleman



firm of tent makers and erectors, for horse shows and the like.

His political interests had a little lapse, but as he says, "One always hoped to come into the House if one could make it fit in with one's life, and particularly if I could obtain a seat near my family home in Bedfordshire." He did try for the Bedfordshire nomination, but the first seat he contested was Rhondda West, where he naturally lost his deposit, and then in 1961 he was elected for Cambridgeshire, a constituency of 123 villages which he still represents. After being PPS to Maudling he went pretty quickly into the Whip's office, and became Chief last year.

One of the Chief Whip's functions is to recommend people for honours for political services, but he has much less patronage than his predecessors. At the beginning of the 1960s, he said, one felt this was almost overdone; it had almost got to the point of being Muggins's turn. But what about present patronage within the House, in the sense that his office will choose those members to go off on pleasant fact-finding trips to, say, the Caribbean?

He admits there is an element of patronage there, but he doesn't look at it that way, well no honestly not.

But a member who incurred his displeasure was not likely to be the first to be chosen? He says he really doesn't withhold trips as a sanction, and that things are very civilised, and it would be unusual to say, well this man's been so awkward we can't send him away anywhere: indeed, if he's been that awkward perhaps that would be a reason for sending him.

And as for members defying the whip, Mr Pym says the Tories do not have the awkward rules of the Labour Party where a man is hauled over the coals, brought before a committee, goodness knows what. Not in the Conservative Party, certainly not; they work on a very civilised basis, to the envy of the Labour members, who really would be only too thankful if they could run things without rules, but that's their worry.

Yes, but a Conservative who consistently defied the whip is going to be in trouble with his constituency?—Yes, but certainly not through any intervention of his, says Mr Pym, who thinks that Labour, with its trade union connections, has a much tighter grip. "I mean, you hear Bob Mellish, or his predecessors certainly, talking about threatening members: well, you've never heard me say that. Which is one of the numerous differences between the two parties, and how they run, and what sort of animals they are. They're very different creatures."

I showed Mr Pym a copy of Bagehot's "English Constitution" I had brought with me, and asked him about one passage in which a nineteenth-century Chief Whip was quoted as saying, "This is a bad case, an indefensible case. We must apply our majority to this question." When, earlier, I showed this to Mr Mellish, he said it sometimes happened. Mr Pym gave pretty well the same reply, laughing, saying it did happen, but rarely, that every government made mistakes, but he couldn't remember such a case this Parliament.

I said I supposed that on the

Common Market issue 30 or 40 Conservative members might decline the whip? Mr Pym said that was months ahead.

But why was it necessary to have a whipped vote on this issue at all, when arguably the Government might get a bigger majority on a free vote? He said the whip was habitual. A free vote had not been completely ruled out, but that was usual only on a matter of conscience like the Abortion Bill, where there could be no collective view, or on matters of no great political significance. On British Summer Time he had insisted on a free vote because (and here he emphasised his words by pausing between them) it didn't honestly matter. But nobody could say the Common Market was not a free vote, and practice would indicate a whip which was, after all, only a recommendation and a request.

Recommendation and request; but still, Mr Pym has no doubt that the Whip's office is a position of power, although power is certainly not a word he uses. But he does say all the strands and threads of Parliament, all the complexities of politics, come together as much in the Chief Whip's office as anywhere else.

So he could be called party manager, in the Commons?—Yes.

And he sees it all?—That's right.

So he would be an admirable man to write a modern version of Bagehot?—That's right; if he had the time.

As he says: "I am aware, you see, because I go to Cabinet meetings, and Cabinet committee meetings. I see the flow of papers and proposals... and talk to Ministers. And this really is the key element in it—to be aware of what is proposed and how policy is developing (and) to be aware of what the back-benches are thinking, and as it were to marry the two."

How far would he subscribe to the idea of my party right or wrong? I understood him to say not very far. One or two generations ago, when members had just returned from the war, they might, because they were used to the chain of command in the Services, more readily have accepted a political chain of command, and an obligation to party or country right or wrong. Now there was no less loyalty, but more questioning. "My party right or wrong?" "Far less, if indeed any, or at any rate very little of that."

And that is a typical Pym reply. He does not hesitate, however, to say, or to say that I noticed. His answers are direct, but when you look at them afterwards they do seem quite full of conciliatory words like loyalty, participation, discussion, thought, adjustment, and questions to be gone into. He is diplomatic. But I think the point is that he is not diplomatic by craft or avoidance, but that he is one of those lucky men who can be diplomatic by speaking their minds, because as it happens their minds are by nature diplomatic. In a Chief Whip, this is a gift.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parents on Little Red Book

Sir,—As a parent who has read the "Little Red School Book" I can say that I regard it not only as suitable reading for my teenage daughter (15) but as a most desirable reading for them and for their contemporaries.

Reporting the conviction of the publisher for the supposed obscenity of the book on July 2, you quoted Mrs Mary Whitehouse, self-appointed Big Sister, as expressing her delight and relief at the verdict, which has drawn a line (where, precisely, one wonders) and adding: "I never really felt that the verdict could have been otherwise in a society which really cares for its children. I feel that the great majority of parents and teachers will be very pleased."

It may be that the great majority of parents if not teachers will be pleased to know that Mrs Whitehouse is so pleased, and they will be pleased to know that the great majority of parents and teachers will be very pleased.

By this verdict, however, on an issue of direct interest to older schoolchildren, the object of education in a civilised society has been flouted and the

law has been brought into contempt.—Yours faithfully,

Michael Rubinstein,
5 and 6 Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn,
London WC1R 5BZ.

Sir,—With the banning of the "Little Red School Book" another victory has been chalked up by these self-appointed "guardians of our morals," and Mrs Whitehouse's halo must be shining more brightly, as she congratulates herself.

It is a reflection on our society when an obscure school-teacher from the provinces sets herself up as a latter day Joan of Arc to fight and lead the nation against the "forces of evil" (sexual of course). Did she hear "voices"? I wonder, when the call came? These self-appointed saviours very often bring their "saves" to ruin. Adolf Hitler is a case in point, and in case the comparison seems too strong, remember Hitler dictated what people should think, read and view, and with their minds deprived of outside influences, they were systematically corrupted.

The chapters on sex in the "Little Red Book" have been used in order to cloud the real issue. The crux of the matter is that the book encourages children to question the "system," and to organise themselves to fight it, when it begins to crush and mould them into unthinking and obedient

automatons, to be utilised and exploited in later life.

I have read "Little Red Book," and thought it absolutely first rate, the section on sex was somewhat crude, but it was factual and honest. It too spoke out very strongly on the perils of drug-taking, which would carry more weight for the children reading it, than all the moralising of the authorities, because the children recognise that the authors of this book are allies of the children.

I, too, feel very vehemently about permissiveness, only because I feel that girls and women are still the victims, and are no freer now. They are free to take the pill, have abortions etc., which makes life for the male sex more rewarding and carefree. When women are no longer regarded as the inferior sex, to be exploited sexually, domestically, commercially and emotionally, we all might be able to lead happier lives.

I feel just as much concerned, as Mrs Whitehouse appears to be, about the moral climate of society, but clamping down on enlightenment, whether sexual or political, is not going to cure our ills. Once the pus in a boil is expelled, the decay is halted and the flesh heals, and with more enlightenment and loving concern, the healing of society's ills might be speeded up.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Stella M. Robinson,
Surrey.

Common Market, Commonwealth, and conscription

Sir,—Anti-Marketees have conveniently (or deliberately) failed to bring to the public's notice that a large range of UK manufactured goods, particularly in the consumer field, are subject to heavy import duties when being exported to Commonwealth countries like Australia and Canada, and that most consumer goods cannot even be exported to New Zealand due to restrictive and protective import licences.

The general public has neither been told that similar goods manufactured in those countries can enter the UK duty free, i.e. British merchandise is heavily penalised when being exported to our Commonwealth partners while their products

can freely enter the UK. It seems paradoxical that certain types of UK outdoor furniture are subject to a 15 per cent import duty in Canada, while the same commodity is only subject to a 7 per cent duty in the USA, this being reduced to 6 per cent as of January 1, 1972.

What right or reason have these Commonwealth countries to complain about Britain's intention to join the Common Market when in the past they have penalised British imports while having enjoyed free trade with this country?—Yours faithfully,

F. W. Odell,
12-14 Hill Rise,
Richmond, Surrey.

Sir,—One feature of Common Market life not often mentioned is that all three major Common Market States impose conscription on their youth. If Britain enters, there will certainly be increasing pressures from both within and without this country for the imposition of conscription here.

Militarism has a long tradition in Western Europe, and our relative immunity to it arises as much from our geographical position as from our intrinsic merits.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. Clay,
Copley Lane,
Butterknowle,
Bishop Auckland,
Co Durham.

Pakistan: the way it happened?

Sir,—As someone who has written for the Guardian in the past and expects to do so again, I am writing to express both my disappointment and my disapproval over the manner in which your newspaper has dealt with the recent unfortunate happenings in East Pakistan.

It has always been a feature of your newspaper that its reports and comments have been balanced. I suggest, however, that your coverage of events in East Pakistan has been less than objective, and that having prejudged the issues you have proceeded on the basis of post hoc ergo propter hoc to damn the Pakistan Government. Something unworthy of you.

I have been astonished to see that no attempts have been made by your correspondents to trace the genesis of the troubles and to dispassionately recount the long arduous and very patient attempts that were made by President Yahya Khan to bring about a political settlement with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Nor have I read anything about the 20 days of hell let loose by the Awami League from March 5 to March 25, 1971, when thousands of non-Bengalis were butchered by them, communications disrupted, bridges destroyed and an entire population brutalised and terrorised in the most classical Fascist manner.

Civil disorders invariably produce atrocities and hardships. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman must have been incredibly naïve to believe that the President of Pakistan would simply shake his hand and proclaim the break-up of Pakistan. No Government in the world, including yours, would have acted differently. Your army is already in action in Belfast and what is in thatpute really is the degree of military action not its principle. But a more pertinent analogy would be if Wales were to declare UDI, when thousands of all non-Welshmen they could lay their hands on their hatchets on.

I suggest that you consider what the reaction of the British Government and your own newspaper would be to such a situation.—Yours faithfully,

Omar Kareeki,
UK Correspondent,
Pakistan Times,
Ealing, London W.5.

Diplomats often employ Samuel Pepys* as their secret agent

* Regd. Trade Mark for Superb Sherry only at

Sam's Chop House

Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.



July 10 1971

goes shopping on
the day that tax
is halved

The first point that forcefully struck one, on the D-day that was to help halt the rise in prices, and even bring down prices in the service trades, was the notices announcing actual price cuts. There weren't any. One tells

There was a notice in a shoeshop saying: "75p off all prices of stock" which

The dry cleaners, a service industry if ever there was one, were offering to clean dresses, coats, jackets and trousers for 25p—a 50 per cent cut in the case of coats and rather less in the case of all the others. But the managers said she

South London vernacular, were such as to discourage further approaches on these lines, and a hasty retreat was beaten into June's Bingo, an establishment providing entertainment for tired housewives.

In other words, no dice. The fruiterer was a little more encouraging—at least from his own point of view. "It won't affect us for a couple of days," he said. "But we were told by head office before last weekend to keep the stock as low as possible."

mers asking about this, easily that number, sometimes more. I don't think they believe that prices will come down."

In an hour-and-a-halfs pilgrimage around the Elephant and Castle, precisely one trader could be found who

Thus came the chorus from the Elephant and Castle yesterday to Mr Heath's verse. The verse goes: "There is a new era coming." The chorus from the choir of the price-conscious poor residents and the passing-through twivists is: "But not just yet."



DAVID HIRST, Beirut, Monday, on Iran's threat to Middle East peace

Whether it likes it or not he Arab world is bound to get involved in the affairs of the Gulf. Egypt, the main Arab power, does not like it at all at present. But it is a source of concern to everyone concerned. There have been a succession of visitors to Cairo in recent weeks. They include Sir William Luce, representing the departing Imperial Power, and the American Ambassador to Kuwaiti Foreign Ministers, representing local Gulf powers. Then there have been visits by some of the British-protected sheikhdoms which, so relations will be forced to become, is a highly uncertain future.

These relationships are headache enough but a clash between Arab and Iranian nationalism, to which they could contribute, represents the greatest danger. The fate of the three islands might indicate the shape of things to come. It was only after they dropped their claim to Bahrain that the Iranians began to insist that the islands should be "returned" after their British-sponsored separation to the country to which they truly belong. Their

Such anti-British tirades are a way of sparing Arab sensibilities, for Iran does not want to line up the whole Arab world against it. Iran is threatening to take the islands by force: there are fears that it might do this at any time, though British officials say that Iran is more likely to threaten the British rather than the Arabs.

Its anti-British tirades are matched by expressions of friendship for the people on the opposite side of the Gulf. Thus Tehran radio congratulated Bahrain, not long ago held to be an integral part

In the opinion of the Cairo newspaper "al-Gumhuriyah" last week, the Iranian claim to the three islands "threatens the entire Gulf region with an explosion." But the "bigger Arab powers cannot, under present circumstances, take part in defending the Arab islands because they are preoccupied with the Israeli aggression . . ." "Flexible Arab diplomacy" is the way to "remove the landmines which have been planted by British colonialism in the Persian Gulf." The future of the Gulf depends in large measure on whether Iran responds in kind to this unaccustomed meekness or whether it regards Arab weakness and division as something to be exploited at the risk of goading the Arabs into confrontation which they desperately want to avoid.

Not many ratings like Malta or would admit to it. We treated the natives appallingly. Every able seaman and stoker was a *saib* once he set foot ashore, a little ambassador—or so we were urged to be—in foreign ports, but a little Imperialist in Malta. We rode around grandly in the decorated barges which plied between ship and shore and on land in horse drawn taxis. The "Malts," as we used to refer

The island in those days was untouched and unspoiled outside the dockyards. The roads were tracks and the land was irrigated by biblical contraptions. St Paul's Bay where the apostle came ashore, if he ever did, was white sand and pure blue water with not a beer bottle on the beach. The walled Moorish town of Midsin somewhere in the middle of the island had a cool English tea room kept by some old

It wasn't exactly a red light area—Malta was much too pure for that. The "Gut" provided a sort of tropical version of an old fashioned working-class Saturday night out in Glasgow. It's dark, narrow, dirty alleys overflowed with

I can see that Malta, whatever its strategic charm, should be denied to a potential enemy. Yet it will seem a bit unfair if the Russians are denied their turn at ruling the waves and a run ashore down the "Gut."

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RANK DUNLOP'S provocative Belgian National Theatre production of "Pantaglieze," by Michel de Ghelderode's macabre drama of an innocent done to death, is coming to London in September. The Belgians are bringing it to the Old Vic, where they played for the first time in London 20 years ago.

Dunlop has set the piece in film studio, giving the audi-



WHATEVER ELSE the great Common Market fracas has done and will do for the Labour Party, it has managed to repair an old political alliance that seemed to have broken down for ever two bitter years ago.

Q11

To celebrate 450 years of publishing since this first book, the present printer, Brooke Crutchley, will present the Vice-Chancellor with a cheque for £20 to repay Siberch's loan. The university has graciously forgone claiming interest, which at a modest 5 per cent would work out at £68,582,899.000.

II. THE MODEL

Island race

The Americans were keen enough to send Werner von Braun's personal assistant to lecture for three days on Skylab. The Yugoslavs and Italians stepped in with trade delegation aplomb. But from Moscow, a straight "Niet." The British are playing it almost as cool. They've put up a pavilion with the theme "Holidays in Britain."

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



Retail trade volume falls, but spending now starting to rise

By PETER HILLMORE

Britain's consumers defied the economists and held on to their money in the first five months of the year, but there are tentative signs at last that they are beginning to increase their spending. The volume of retail trade fell by 1.6 per cent in the first five months of this year compared with the last five months of 1970.

Figures issued yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the volume level (as opposed to the value level, which rising prices pushed significantly upwards) at 103 (1966=100) was only at the same level as for 1969.

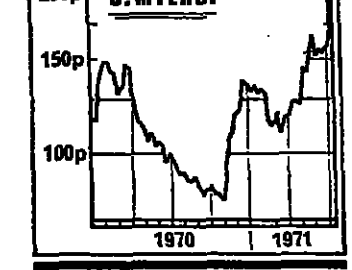
UDS bid for J. Myers

The figures would have been even worse, however, if it were not for a slight upturn in May. The index of volume sales for May was 104.9, which was much the same as in April and in the fourth quarter of 1970, but over 2 per cent higher than the figures for the first three months of this year.

A check on leading department stores and retail groups yesterday shows that provisional estimates for June indicate that the May upturn is continuing. Many stores felt that the increase did not really start until the second half of May and that they had reached a higher level in June. Expensive items, such as furniture and heavy electrical goods, were doing well.

But in spite of their new found optimism most retailers were not prepared to revise their estimates for the whole year. And they felt it was too early for the Chancellor to justify his claims that his Budget measures are working.

Talks between the two boards have apparently been going on for some time and the announcement was put out "in view of



the recent rise in the price. At least half of the bid price will be covered by United Drapery shares.

There is an intriguing angle to the news. Early last year Myers bought the mail order interests of UDS in a £3.2 million deal which gave the latter 34 per cent of the Myers equity.

The bid comes at a time when Myers could be on the upgrade after some difficult years. In 1968-69, pre-tax profit slumped from £1.2 million to £489,000 but recovered to £1.03 million in the 1970 months to January 31. Profit would have been as much as £200,000 higher had not January sales been cut off by the postal strike.

Myers' turnover is probably running at £20 million annually and it looks as though this upturn could build this up further.

Shareholders are being asked to sell on an exit P/E ratio of 20 which is in line with the average for the stores sector.

The Myers board is talking over the offer with its financial advisers and its share-holders will be given its views in due course. Meantime, the large holding of United Drapery Stores is not designed to encourage another approach.

Terms of Cunard bid today?

Trafalgar House Investments is expected to present the terms of its proposed £24 million takeover offer for Cunard Steamship today—but it is unlikely that they will be made public till later in the week.

Trafalgar's chairman, Mr. Nigel Brookes, said yesterday that it will put forward two propositions, both of which would have the same value (£24p a share).

If Cunard were agreeable to either, he said, Trafalgar could introduce "a few novelties" and make the offer "appreciably more interesting in terms of mix." If they were rejected, Trafalgar would have to make its offer "simple"—it would be "uphill work to sell novelties" in the face of opposition.

Trafalgar continued acquiring Cunard in the market yesterday but only 20,000 shares were bought. It is thought that the sale of Cunard would be as not to offend Cunard's S. G. Warburg. Things would change quickly, of course, if Cunard indicated that it would fight the bid—as was being suggested in the City yesterday.

British attitude to computers 'suicidal'

By PETER RODGERS

Britain seemed to be committing "technological suicide" in the computer industry, Dr Stanley Gill, former professor of computing science at Imperial College said yesterday, opening a conference on software at Kent University.

Dr Gill strongly criticised the level of government support for the industry and said that Germany was committing ten times as much as Britain to computer development and education in the next five years. Orders for advanced computer software in particular had started to go to American firms more frequently, he said.

Dr Gill said that British Rail had just ordered a large American computer software system for train scheduling, using IBM computers. This

order has not been announced by British Rail. Dr Gill believed that such orders prevented the British software industry from building up experience and getting further orders. US firms got them because they developed under contract to their own Government, he thought.

Similar controversy has erupted before, when multi-million pound contracts requiring the most advanced computer techniques have been placed with US companies. The L.A.C.S. cargo handling system at Heathrow, ordered in 1968, caused loud protests from the software industry for this reason.

British Rail said yesterday that it was "not yet in a position to make any statement on the matter."

AS USUAL, Sir Ronald Edwards has omitted any firm profit forecast from Beecham's 1970-1 annual report. "Our worldwide growth will continue" is about the extent of it.

But if the board is as astute at investment matters as it is in management techniques and initiative, then there is no sign of any slackening in the group's exceptional growth pattern. Indicating what they think of the outlook, eight of the 12-strong board increased their shareholdings during the year, including Sir Ronald who bought an additional 8,000 units to lift his holding to 29,110 shares.

Other items in the small print show some of the reasons why Beecham commands its high rating. At a time when most businessmen are keeping their expansion plans back till that lovely day when everyone agrees that "confidence" is at a level which justifies new capital investment, Beecham presses on.

Capital expenditure in 1971 was up from £5.02 millions to £9.62 millions, or about 65 per cent of the amount spent in 1968. The level will rise again in 1971-2 as £12.6 millions will be spent on new factories.

Meanwhile, for the first time in six years, profit margins in the US last year came four months later than expected because of delayed approval from the Food and Drug Administration. Sales of advertised products such as Maclean's toothpaste were affected by the recession but trade was in no picking up.

In other foreign markets, the group has made important head-

way in Japan (a pharmaceutical market second in size only to the US) where the authorities have permitted "a widening in scope of activities." And in France where the antibiotic market is one of the largest in Europe, Beecham has now been allowed to introduce its own brand of semi-synthetic penicillins.

But the most exciting of the overseas developments will really start to show through till 1973-74—namely the purchase of Fischer and Fischer (the Uhu glue and Badesad group) and the acquisition of S. E. Glasenell in the US.

Initially, the two acquisitions will produce little more than the amount needed to cover financing costs but the indirect benefits should be more immediate. With Fischer, a n.d. valuable headpiece from which it can exploit the rich German toiletries market.

And with the purchase of Glasenell, Beecham immediately gained a prescription medicine sales three times as large as before.

Just as the postwar re-launch of Brylcreem is now seen as the first major step in our penetration of the American market, so this acquisition is likely to be regarded as the second," says Sir Ronald. The implications of this statement should not go unrecognised.

Will CAP push US too far?

By Dr John Schnitzler, Under-Secretary of Agriculture in the Johnson Administration, an economic consultant in Washington, and a leading spokesman for the Democratic Party on agricultural affairs.

There has been a tendency in Western Europe to underestimate the leverage agricultural interests exercised in American political decisions. It would be dangerous for Europe to fail to appreciate the present American mood and to believe that the Community can continue to talk about reduced protection for industry while acting to increase protection in agriculture.

President Nixon has been unusually responsive to "farm belt" views since the 1970 mid-term elections. In seven small but key farm states, the Republican Party lost six seats in the House of Representatives, three Governorships and two Senate races in which the President had personally intervened to assist the Republican candidate.

In May, President Nixon held a "farmers' field day" on the White House lawn, after he had reacted quickly—in fact virtually in a political panic—to dairyfarm protesting against the failure by the Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford Hardin, to raise milk price guarantees in March.

The views of the farm states have been influential in the tougher stance on trade policy which can be seen in the developing in Washington. Europe would do well to take note.

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More interest on 'official' dollars

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has at last yielded to the demands of foreign central banks that they should receive reasonable interest payment on their excess dollar holdings—or at any rate on those holdings now lent out in the Eurodollar market and subsequently withdrawn.

Negotiations are going on with the Bank for International Settlements in Basel for a special facility, under which dollars withdrawn from the Eurodollar market could be deposited in New York through the BIS.

The crucial issue is the rate of interest. The Fed seems willing to go well above the US Treasury bill rate but not to go as high as the rates paid in the Euro-market. Any central bank making the switch will therefore, lose income (though it will gain some security).

The central banks of the Group of Ten, which are most concerned to tighten their control on domestic money, will probably be ready to make the sacrifice. But since any withdrawal will help to push Eurodollar rates higher, it is to be expected that the offer will appeal to the central banks outside the Group of Ten—developing countries and Communist regimes are among them.

It is estimated that the Group of Ten have placed \$3,000 million in Euro-dollars, but the total for the "outsiders" is put at \$12,000 million.

Nevertheless, some central bankers contend that even partial participation of the outside group would permit effective regulation because of the "reserve multiplier effect" of what they call "high-powered money."

Of the \$15,000 million of officially owned dollars placed on the Eurodollar market, a portion has been resold to central banks, which placed some of them on the Eurodollar market, thus multiplying the amount of Eurodollars.

Officials maintain that once these reserve Eurodollars are withdrawn, the process will be reversed, so that the contraction of the Eurodollar market from its estimated size of about \$55,000 million will be much less than the actual withdrawal.

As the Eurodollar market is Europe's biggest single source of business credit, it has been expanding very rapidly: 23 per cent in 1970, 50 per cent in 1969, and 18 per cent in 1968. Such large increases in credit, central bankers assert, must be slowed to bring inflation under control.

attention of several companies in Europe, particularly the big fibre producers. For a while, the British textile industry holds considerable attractions for its counterparts across the Channel.

Throwsters, like Qualitex, will be among the main beneficiaries from British entry into the European market, though it is probably the knitting companies that stand to gain most. Any Continental company taking over Qualitex would not only gain a foothold in the British market but would also be buying techniques which could be applied in its other activities.

The record of British companies in penetrating Europe is pretty dismal. Both Klinger and Harrington and Dewhurst suffered heavily in the German market, and none of the other major groups has made a significant impression.

Qualitex has a subsidiary in Holland which has been expanded. It is one of the few success stories and can hardly be said to have failed to impress in Europe. Continental fibre producers, although hostile to vertical integration on the Courtaulds pattern, have had none of ICI's inhibitions about setting up their own texturing sections.

But given the difficulties of takeovers across national frontiers, it seems probable that Qualitex will end up under the wing of another British group, and Carrington Virella must remain the favourite. A merger would fit into ICI's philosophy of creating a powerful counterweight to Courtaulds.

Carrington Virella, however, has a highly efficient texturing business of its own in William Taiton which was combined with the old Virella interests and has created by far the largest group within the "Crimplene" club. Nevertheless, with Courtaulds coming on stream with its own polyester plant later this year, competition is bound to increase and concentration might be the instinctive reaction.

NEWS that Qualitex is being watched by a possible saviour is likely to attract the

IOS Ltd trading stopped

The Council of the London Stock Exchange yesterday suspended transactions in the common shares of IOS Limited.

The move was expected after the Ontario and Quebec Securities Commissions on Friday issued a temporary cease-trading order against IOS.

The Amsterdam and Luxembourg stock exchanges also suspended trading in IOS Limited, effective yesterday, spokesmen for the two exchanges said.

They added that this meant IOS has been suspended by all exchanges on which it is listed.

In Geneva it was quoted by a Geneva over-the-counter dealer at 38 cents bid, 63 cents offered, down one cent from late on Friday.

Meanwhile IOS sold shares of Global Natural Resources Properties Limited would be issued to buyers of IOS shares, statements that the shares were already being issued.

IOS made the correction after the Global transfer agent, Royal Bank of Canada, London, said shares were not being issued.

Global shares were to have been spun off from Fund of Funds in October 1970. In the meantime, a board controlled by International Controls Corporation of New Jersey, replaced the original Global board.

Robert Vesco, chairman of ICC and IOS, has been trying to consolidate his influence over IOS and apparently Global. However, his claim to a proxy fight victory for control is being legally challenged by dissident shareholders.

IOS also disclosed that IOS Growth Fund is in the process of acquiring 681,114 shares of Global. A block that observers believe will permit the fund to exercise effective voting control over Global.

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German balance now in deficit

By TOM TICKELL

Germany's basic balance of payments was in deficit to the tune of DM23 millions in May according to figures issued by the Bundesbank yesterday. This figure is so alarming that several banks refused to accept it, suggesting that the figure was due to some spectacular printer's error, for the DM91 millions outflow of long-term capital which caused the deficit followed a massive inflow in the flow of DM1,266 millions in April. The trade account, which is the other factor in the equation. Remained in surplus, and of course the inflow of short-term funds, which are counted separately, had reduced an overall surplus of DM8,000 millions.

But the Bundesbank, admitting that the figures were amazing, said that the German banks and other borrowers had found themselves flush with funds in May, after their borrowing the previous month, just when the inflow of short-term funds ensured that there was no one who wanted to borrow.

At that point the rate of interest on day to day money had fallen to 1 per cent. So the banks which had been selling certificates of indebtedness from their domestic creditors to foreign buyers stopped their sales and bought back some of their certificates. They had also bought considerable sums of DM denominated securities issued by non-residents and it was this combination that turned the figures on their head.

It seems that the Bundesbank is planning to take another \$2,000 millions worth of medium term US securities this week. This will complete the purchase of \$500 millions worth of these notes, which yield 6 per cent and run for between one and five years, for it took up special

securities worth \$3,000 millions last month.

Certainly the Bundesbank has been keeping up the pace of its sales for the country's foreign exchange reserves fell by nearly \$2 millions last week, and it seems that the sales of dollars to the market are primarily responsible. Yesterday the bank was in the market again selling between \$250 and \$300 millions according to most dealers.

The dollar was still above the 3.50 DM level when it closed on Frankfurt last night. It had shifted very gradually from 3.5009DM to 3.5005DM over the day, for now that July is here the banks which sold the Bundesbank their dollars three

France wants safeguards in Japan pact

France strongly insisted yesterday that the European Communities include a strict safeguard clause in any new agreement with Japan, sources said.

The EEC is seeking a comprehensive pact with Japan to replace individual agreements. The EEC's aim is to reduce by 75 per cent in three years the number of products subject to quotas.

West Germany and Italy, which do not have safeguard clauses in their respective agreements, were non-committal yesterday, sources said.

The safeguard clause is the most difficult issue in the negotiations, which are expected to last until Friday.

Agreement is considered likely on the lists of products to be liberalized, setting up a joint committee, referring non-tariff barrier problems to the committee, and authorising increased import quotas for 1971.

The EEC Commission, which negotiates for the whole EEC, does not have a mandate from the member governments to offer to Japan anything less than the same safeguard clause that France and Benelux countries have in their treaties with Japan.

It is expected, nevertheless, to try to work out a formula with the Japanese negotiators and later attempt to get the EEC countries to accept it. If they do, a third round of trade talks could settle the accord this autumn.

Government being pressed into withdrawing those of the Industrial Relations which outlawed most closed and made industrial relations legally enforceable.

Former general secretary of smaller businesses Association J. H. Stevenson, director of the Federation, said yesterday that there was a danger of Government being pressed into withdrawing those of the Industrial Relations which outlawed most closed and made industrial relations legally enforceable.

Chief effect of the new law, he said, would be to ease the number of trade members employed by small firms.

Increased production

Johnsen announced yesterday that since the purchase of Roughdales Brick it has raised production existing Roughdales factory 30 per cent and sales accordingly. Traditionally a "record level" company.

Johnsen is expecting up a substantial proportion of the purchase price of the sale of the company has already paid for £75,000 and the land and garages of that value are also for sale.

Expected that Roughdales for the 11 months ending 31.12.70 will be 11.5 per cent greater than those of the previous full year.

organ-G profit leap

ax profit of Morgan-Graham, the independent publishing house, nearly from £125,378 to £377,277 and with a final dividend, the total dividend is raised by 11 points to 9 pence.

eter Dew, the chairman, said the improvement in the "sustained" in the year.

raham Sherren, Morgan-Graham's managing director

and chief executive, also commented on prospects yesterday. He said the company had succeeded in launching new publications, acquiring others, and making its first moves into markets abroad.

Morgan-Graham's main publishing interests are in technical and business magazines and newspapers. It acquired three American monthly industrial magazines in April and now has a subsidiary in New York.

automatic radial sluice gate manufactured and erected by the Horseley-Piggott division of the Chapman-John Thompson Group, will form an essential part of the Bristol Avon River Authority's protection scheme, currently under construction at Poulteney, Bath. The gate, fabricated in mild steel plate and rolled structural sections, has a radius of 36 feet and a height of 13 feet above the sill beam when in the closed position. Weight of the counter-balanced gate is 63 tons.

Butter now costs about 28p a pound, about 50 per cent up on its price six months ago, and last week there was news that it is likely to go up by another penny a pound very soon. Now it seems it may go up even more. The prospects for margarine seem set fair, though probably the industry feels it needs a break after its misfortunes in the past ten years.

The worst year was 1968 when some butter prices were as low as 2s 10d (13p) a pound and margarine held only a third of the market. Even last year sales were lower than they had been in 1965. But as butter prices have rocketed this year, margarine sales have rocketed with them.

According to Mr Boris Wilenkin, the marketing manager of Van den Berghs, a Unilever subsidiary which sells 70 per cent of Britain's margarine, June trade figures will probably show that margarine is now taking over 40 per cent of the market. The Co-op believes that by the end of the year housewives will be eating much more margarine as butter. The people there say that the big rush has come since April and that it is probably accelerating.

What pleases the margarine

men particularly is that there is little chance that the process will go into reverse. If Britain goes into the Common Market, the price of butter will certainly not come down from its present level and probably will rise still further, even if the world's present shortage turns into a glut again — which seems very unlikely anyway. Recently, the chairman of Van den Berghs, Mr Ford Kitchen, predicted that the industry's British sales would rise by 30 per cent if we join the Common Market and margarine would also become more popular in Denmark and Ireland, as butter prices rise with their entry.

Most margarine is still very much a substitute for butter although the companies are reluctant to accept the fact. The old utility overtones that were with wartime margarine have not yet disappeared and fear that stressing the virtues of price too heavily might still

make some people reluctant to give it to their families as a matter of pride. There is all the usual stress on saying that margarine is not a "cheap substitute" but "an economic alternative" and on deprecating the circumstances of margarine's invention.

In fact it started life as a result of a competition held by Napoleon III in 1860, when he had something to replace the vast amounts of butter that his men consumed, but the admen emphasise that there have been more changes in the past five or 10 years than in the previous 50.

Whole oil is no longer one of the ingredients and margarine is now made from vegetable oils, which are now going up after a long period of falling prices. When butter prices were low last year, the admen were pushing margarine as a product in its own right. Even now they suggest that many of the people who switch to their pro-

duct because of price might eventually prefer it through its qualities of taste or spreadability.

After all, margarine prices have not stood still, though they have been crawling upwards when compared with butter. On average they are 8 per cent higher than they were a year ago. But there has been a big shift to the softer margarines in tubs made from the more expensive oils and costing considerably more than the standard packet versions. At one big supermarket branch this week a standard brand was selling at 10p a pound, while Blue Band, the more classy version, was above that level at 17p a pound. This was still below the price of butter though six months ago they were at about the same level.

The big selling point for Blue Band and Flora is that they are "polyunsaturated or low in saturated fats, which means that they are not so likely to

Margarine's prospects now look bright

form cholesterol in the arteries. Too much cholesterol is one factor in causing heart attacks and American worries on this score are so high that margarine sales there are three times those of butter.

British advertisers have to tread much more carefully than the American agencies do, for they are not allowed to suggest that butter is bad for your health which is acceptable in the US. Some people in Britain suggest that warnings of this kind do not affect sales much anyway for cigarette smoking seems to remain constant however many cancer warnings there are—but heart attacks and middle age spread may seem a bigger danger.

Whatever the truth on that score, the margarine men are still very happy with the prospects. Obviously the trend of butter prices in Europe and people's reaction to the cholesterol issue are what is going to determine how things will in the future. Both should be working in the margarine's favour but one enthusiast's suggestion that butter would be labelled "10 per cent margarine" seems a little too far fetched.

Tom Tickell

Support scheme extended

A support scheme for the machine tool industry — called the Numerical Control Advisory and Demonstration Service — has been given a one month extension while the Department of Trade and Industry decides whether it should be closed.

The contract for the service, operated by the Production Engineering Advisory Service, ran out last week, and was not renewed.

The service hangs in the balance at a time when the machine tool industry is in crisis with a 38 per cent drop in orders in the first four months of the year. Last Friday Plessey announced that it was sacking 250 people — over a quarter of the workforce at its numerical control equipment company — because of a 50 per cent drop in home orders and a 30 per cent drop in export orders since the beginning of the year.

Challenger

Plessey Numerical Controls was seen by the Labour Government's Industrial Reorganisation Corporation as the British challenger in a promising growth industry. The IRC backed the company with a £3 millions loan.

Protests about the possible ending of the numerical control support scheme were reinforced by the news of Plessey's troubles. A spokesman for PNC said yesterday that it had been decided to extend the service "while negotiations continue on its future" but nothing was yet known about the outcome.

Pilkington changes

A number of board changes are announced by Pilkington Bros.

Sir Alastair Pilkington, technical director and inventor of the float glass making process, has been appointed deputy chairman. This is a new post. Sir Alastair is chairman of the glass fibres division and of Fibreglass, a group company.

Mr Arthur C. Pilkington, executive vice-chairman, will retire from executive work on November 10 but will remain a general board director.

Mr G. W. T. Bird, currently chairman of the flat glass division and a general board director, will succeed Mr Arthur Pilkington in November. In turn, Mr R. S. Robertson, flat glass managing director, and a general board director, will take over from Mr Bird in November.

Business changes

Arthur Guinness and Sons: Mr G. P. Jackson and Mr C. E. Guinness have been appointed executive directors.

R. G. Shaw and Co: Mr R. W. Fothergill has resigned from the board. Mr A. W. S. Turner and Mr D. W. Pinner have been appointed directors.

George Spencer: Mr Stanley H. Livingston has been appointed a director.

Cardace Sons and Co: Mr J. F. W. Compton has resigned as

Ada (Halifax) payout slashed ahead of loss

The dividend of Ada (Halifax), which is controlled by Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, is being cut by three points, a final of 3 per cent making a total of 6 per cent for 1970. Moreover, shareholders are warned that "there is no prospect of the board declaring an interim for 1971."

The dividend warning follows a drop from £1,520,000 to £1,127,000 in pre-tax profit for 1970, excluding Loyds Retailers whose interim accounts for December 31 are not ready, but which is known to have shown a loss in the period.

Further "substantial" losses have been incurred by Loyds Retailers since January 1 and it is clear that this will have a severe impact on Ada (Halifax) in the current year. Hence the decision to conserve resources by reducing the dividend.

De La Rue expects to improve

Sir Arthur Norman, the chairman of De La Rue expects improved results for 1971, but he avoids a firm forecast in his annual review. In a comment on the decision to maintain the dividend he indicates that the experience of the past few months in terms of cost reduction and profit improvement, encourages confidence in the company's ability to produce better results and to tighten further its control over cash utilisation.

As previously reported net attributable profit declined from £1.84 millions to £1.42 millions in 1970. De La Rue is, of course, a diversified enterprise engaged mainly in the production of bank notes and other security printing, plastics and heating and air-conditioning equipment.

Sir Arthur points out that two of the main operating groups are supplying the kind of products which higher consumer expenditure will favour and the third supplying services and products of a specialist nature

which are sold to a market sector which is not greatly affected by changes in economic policy.

The group's main task, Sir Arthur says, is to improve its performance in the fields in which its companies are already market leaders. He appears confident that this can be done in the current year.

National Carbon growth 'will slow'

National Carbonising, the smokeless fuel group, has an outstanding record of expansion. In its annual report to shareholders however, the chairman, Mr E. D. G. Davies, says it is not realistic to expect sustained progress at the rate at which the group has grown during the past two years. In fact, he underlines the part good fortune has played in its affairs.

The current year has started well with near maximum production during the first quarter. Mr Davies points out, however, that the different dates on which the recent coal price increases became effective and the delay in passing them on to the consumer have resulted in marked distortions in the profit.

In fact, he says that when the half-year results are published in November, they should be treated with reserve.

He is still confident, however, that the group will achieve a further "marked" increase in pre-tax profit for 1971-2.

Blue Funnel service ends

Blue Funnel is to end its service into Avonmouth from the

Far East owing to "greatly increased costs in all fields of operations." The last inward cargo will be in early September.

Blue Funnel, which is part of the Ocean Steam Ship group, has been operating a regular liner service into Avonmouth since soon after the last war and will now concentrate its services on Liverpool, a com-

pany spokesman said. "Greatly rising costs in all fields of operations—particularly in the past year—have far outstripped the value of any freight increases, and have caused the line to take a very close look at unprofitable services," he said.

Regular homeward sailings from the East have been cut from eight to seven, reducing the quantity of unprofitable cargoes carried. At the same time some direct services to UK and Irish ports have been cut, thus concentrating Blue Funnel's services on Liverpool to an even greater extent than in the past. This will mean an appreciable reduction in the UK turnaround of vessels.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London. It is not an invitation to subscribe as a proportion of these Bonds has been made available in the market for members of the public.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the undermentioned Bonds which have been placed for payment in full on Wednesday, 7 July 1971. Subject to this permission being granted not later than 6 July 1971, dealings will start on 7 July 1971.

ISSUE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY BONDS

ALDRIDGE-BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Midland Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Beaufort House, St. Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7ED.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL. In association with Long, Till & Colvin Limited, Local Authority Money Brokers.

ATHERSTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £250,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Midland Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Beaufort House, St. Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7ED.

ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.

BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AP.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £500,000 7 per cent. Bonds, 11 July 1973 at £100 per cent. National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD.

ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.

BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AP.

BERKHAMSTED URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £250,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD.

ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.

BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AP.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL. In association with Long, Till & Colvin Limited, Local Authority Money Brokers.

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration and New Issues Division, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2P 2BU.

BROKER: Pember & Boyle, St. Albans House, Wood Street, London, EC2P 2HB.

EEPING & ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration and New Issues Division, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2P 2BU.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL. In association with Long, Till & Colvin Limited, Local Authority Money Brokers.

BOROUGH OF GOSPORT

REGISTRAR: £500,000 7 per cent. Bonds, 11 July 1973 at £100 per cent. Lloyds Bank Limited, Issue Department, P.O. Box 207, 51/54 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3P 3DD.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL. In association with Long, Till & Colvin Limited, Local Authority Money Brokers.

BOROUGH OF HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Lloyds Bank Limited, Issue Department, P.O. Box 287, 51/54 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3P 3DD.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL. In association with Long, Till & Colvin Limited, Local Authority Money Brokers.

CITY & COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

REGISTRAR: £1,000,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, Registration and New Issues Division, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2P 2BU.

BROKER: J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited, Mansion House Place, London, EC4N 8BL.

PEMBROKESHIRE WATER BOARD

REGISTRAR: £750,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Midland Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Beaufort House, St. Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7ED.

ISSUING HOUSE: Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.

BROKER: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AP.

TROWBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REGISTRAR: £500,000 6½ per cent. Bonds, 12 July 1972 at £100 per cent. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.

ISSUING HOUSE: Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AP.

Interest (less Income Tax) will be payable half yearly on 7 January and 7 July except that the following final interest payments (less Income Tax) will be made on the respective repayment dates: 12 July 1972, £3,330 per cent; 11 July 1973, £3,576 per cent. Interest payments will be made by warrants which will be sent by post at bondholder's risk.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par on the dates specified and (together with the interest thereon) are secured on all the rates and revenues of and rank equally with other securities issued by the respective Local Authority. The Bonds are registered and transferable in multiples of £1,000 by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963, at the office of the relevant Registrar.

Statistical information of Atherstone RDC, Battle RDC, Berkhamsted UDC, Chesterfield RDC, Epping and Ongar RDC and Trowbridge UDC is contained in the Municipal Year Book and may be obtained from the broker concerned. The following statistics of Pembrokeshire Water Board are given as no such information appears in the Stock Exchange Official Year Book or the Municipal Year Book: Rateable value, 1 April 1971, £4,562,872; Net Loan Debt, 31 March 1971 (estimated), £6,657,479; Product of a rate of 1p in the £, 1971/72 (estimated) £44,462; Rate in the £, 1971/72, 15p.

WMC in \$100M coal project

Western Mining Corporation has announced plans to take a minority interest in a sizeable Australian coal project. The project, Hall Creek, is 80 miles southwest of Mackay in Queensland. It contains at least 750 million tons of coal and 15 per cent of this can be mined open-cast.

Western Mining will initially take a 5 per cent stake and ultimately 25 per cent. Associated Australian Offshoots has 51 per cent, Interstate Oil 9 per cent, Marubeni-Iida 10 per cent, and the remaining 5 per cent, Sumitomo.

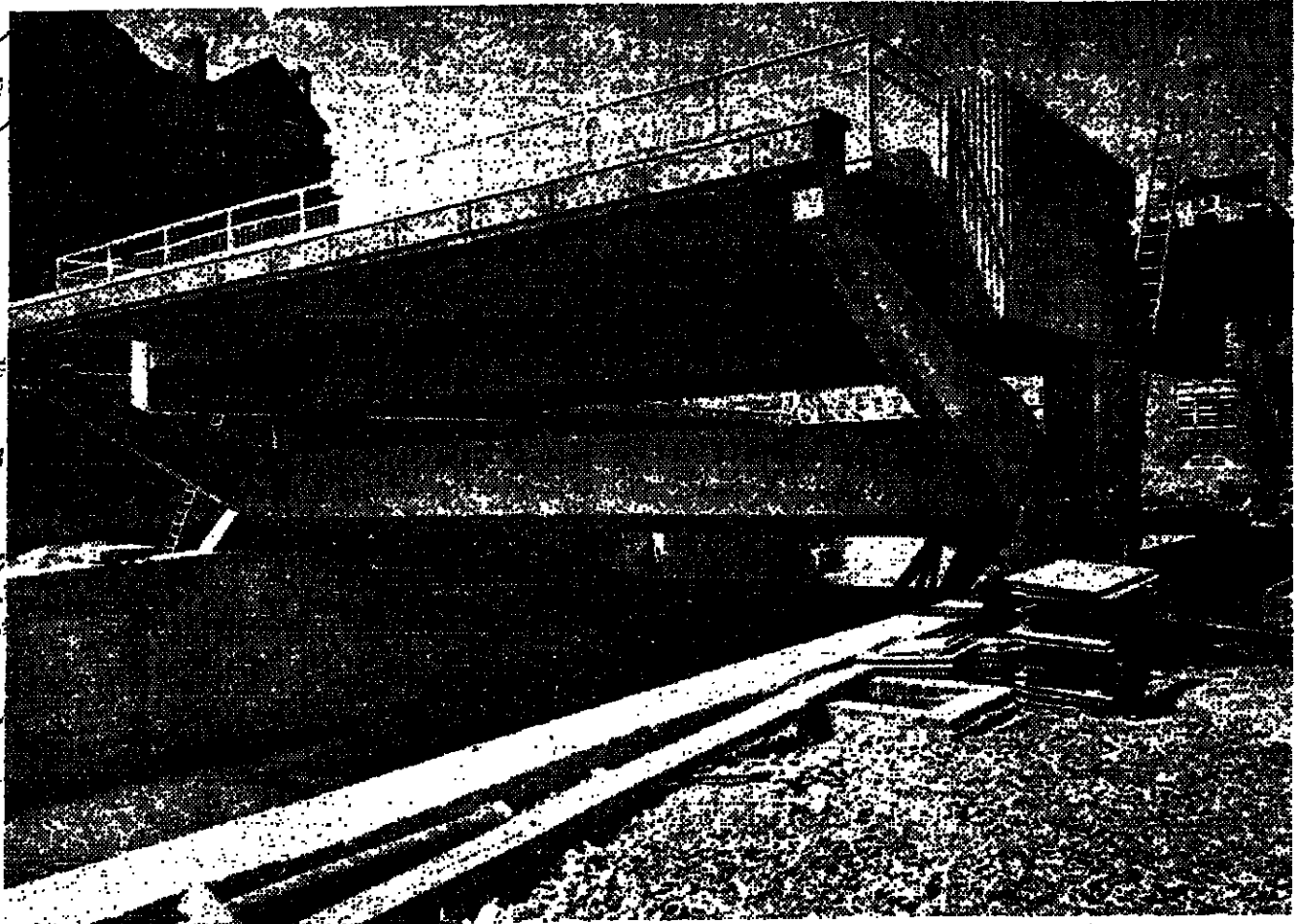
About five million tons of coal a year will be shipped to Japan.

New engine for next Jensen

Jensen Motors said yesterday that it would not be using engines made by Chrysler Corporation for its new sports car. Chrysler engines power all Jensen's other cars. Jensen would not say who will make the engine for its new car.

The company, a producer of high-performance cars, said it forecast sales of 10,000 units a year of the new Healey-designed car.

It is being designed primarily for the United States market and is priced to compete in price with saloon cars. The price currently envisaged is between £1,500 and £2,000.



automatic radial sluice gate manufactured and erected by the Horseley-Piggott division of the Chapman-John Thompson Group, will form an essential part of the Bristol Avon River Authority's protection scheme, currently under construction at Poulteney, Bath. The gate, fabricated in mild steel plate and rolled structural sections, has a radius of 36 feet and a height of 13 feet above the sill beam when in the closed position. Weight of the counter-balanced gate is 63 tons.

CAREERS IN SOCIAL SERVICES

Society's first-aid box

PETER MYTTON-DAVIES on the Prison and After-Care Services

AT THE END of last year there were just over 3,400 officers in the Probation and After-Care Service in England and Wales. By the end of 1975 1,000 more than this will be needed on the strength of the service is to go on coping with its present tasks in spite of the natural increase in demand. If treatment outside prison for certain categories of offenders becomes more widespread, this figure of an additional 1,000 could easily swell to 1,500 by the late seventies.

Like crime, the Probation and After-Care Service is a growth area. Its work has always been a challenge to the men and women concerned. For those who play shepherd to the black sheep have to be tough as well as fair, firm as well as kind, authoritative as well as sympathetic. They must show the inadequate how to cope; the weak how to discipline themselves; the transgressor how to make a fresh start.

Often the work is hard. Occasionally the results (or lack of results) achieved seem disappointing. But sometimes the probation officer feels that something has been accomplished—the youngster from the indifferent home who grows up better than was expected; the first offender who does not come before the Court a second time; the marriage which, having appeared broken, improves.

It's a worthwhile service in spite of the fact that the recent offer to lift the existing pay scales (currently ranging between £975 and £1,851) to between £1,051 and £2,150 was not accepted. Incidentally, for the graduate dedication is already rewarded rather better; starting pay is now £1,215 and £1,500 has been offered—a rise of nearly £300. For older entrants, say those in their thirties, starting pay is now £1,341. Again, £1,500 a year has been offered. This modest jump of £159 seems to have aroused no greater enthusiasm than the other proposed increases.

Paid leave can vary, depending on the area. Between 24 and 36 working days a year can be granted. On the basis of a five-day working week this is not ungenerous. Pensions are in line with local authority arrangements. Promotion often comes by moving around. Although there may be moving expenses there are no "perks" relating to housing.

The job involves, in addition to looking after those on probation, general after-care, court work such as providing magistrates with background information about defendants and, in some cases, conciliation work in matrimonial and divorce courts. Young people also benefit from the help of the probation officers when they get into difficulties.

Both men and women of the right type are needed in the service and both are likely to spend between two and five years of their working lives serving in social worker posts in prisons. In addition to working with women prisoners, women probation officers also work as social workers in prisons for men. At any one time perhaps 10 per cent of the probation officer strength of the Probation and After-Care Service is working in prisons.

Another aspect of the work of the probation officer is in connection with adoption cases where an officer is appointed by the court as guardian ad litem. Officers also investigate the means of those ordered to pay fines and supervise arrangements for such payments.

The case load

At present there are 2,480 men and 1,020 women in the service. About three quarters of the total strength are trained fully and about 350 are probation officers. Between them, the probation officers are likely to be looking after some 33,000 people on probation at any one time. They will also be looking after 26,000 receiving after-care and 11,000 who are under supervision. In addition they will be supervising some 8,400 money payment orders. Average number of cases under supervision by a man is usually 30.

Most women officers supervise about 42 people at any given time. Those who are being helped by probation officers are usually termed "clients." Since they receive a very expert, professional service, the term is not unreasonable; certainly it is polite. Many members of the service belong to the National Association of Probation Officers, although, as far as the employing authorities are concerned, there is no obligation to join.

One area in which many probation

officers are particularly active is in the fight against drug addiction. Most local committees have a representative from the service serving on it. Here the probation officer may work closely with the police. This kind of effort is sometimes rewarding, often disappointing; treatment tends to be shunned by those who need it most. Nevertheless many probation officers have enough success with addicts to want to go on trying.

The alcoholic needs special treatment and may take up less of the probation officer's time than the public probably suppose. And today, the prostitute is more or less insulated from the courts (and therefore from probation) by the Street Offences Act. However, some people coming before the Courts may belong to the world's "oldest profession" and need the help of the probation and after-care service in one way or another. Predictably, the service is especially concerned with young persons.

Applicants accepted for training must be prepared to take up appointments immediately they finish their courses satisfactorily. Graduates are particularly needed. To enter the service the applicant must be 23 or over. Between 23 and 27 the non-graduate must have "O" levels. Mature people of 27 and over may be accepted if they have the right educational background and experience.

Within limits age is no real bar. Some successful applicants are in their forties. In special cases, people of 50 have been accepted. A booklet entitled, "The Probation and After-Care Service as a Career" prepared for the Home Office by the Central Office of Information gives details of training and conditions.

What are the qualities needed by the probation officer? Tact, firmness, patience, an understanding of human nature, judgment, a sense of fair play, and an ability to cope with all kinds of human problems. Far more than a kind heart is needed; less would be unacceptable. Common sense is essential for work which is down to earth and practical. Yet, without a sense of purpose, the applicant is unlikely to find the service—or any other kind of social work—satisfying. Given a degree of dedication the Probation and After-Care Service offers a worthwhile career to those who enjoy helping others. Perhaps "vocation" would be a better word than "career."

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This Corporation MEANS to implement the obligations and spirit of the Seeborn principles. It has made additional provision for a fully structured department to develop and maintain a high standard of Social and Community work. These NEW posts must be filled.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS (2)

Salary £2,025-£2,268

Applicants must be qualified and experienced to work in multi-disciplinary teams under the guidance of an Area Officer. Experience in both staff and student supervision would be advantageous.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER (Community Services)

Salary £2,025-£2,268

The person required must be highly experienced in one or more aspects of community work and development (qualifications not essential). The successful applicant will be Deputy Leader of the Community and Support Services Team.

SOCIAL WORKERS

Salary £1,272-£1,611 (unqualified)

£1,611-£1,893 (qualified)

Qualified and/or experienced persons required to work in multi-disciplinary teams. The work of these teams covers the whole range of social work, including many aspects of work which many other Local Authorities traditionally delegate to outside agencies.

FAMILY COUNSELLORS

Salary £1,272-£1,611

Applicants must be interested in helping intensively families with multiple problems to cope with increasing pressures of modern urban life. The Department does not necessarily accept that the helping process is automatically along casework lines!

SENIOR HOMES ADVISER

Salary £2,025-£2,268 (subject to review)

Applications from persons with relevant qualifications and/or experience to be adviser in all aspects of the Department's residential services. The Department is concerned about bringing the residential services more into the community, and to maintain and improve the standard of life of the adults and children who have to use these services.

PLAY GROUP ADVISER

Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Persons with relevant qualifications and/or experience are invited to apply for this challenging post. Imagination is needed to tackle this work in a Borough which has a high population density and which is going through a period of tremendous environmental redevelopment.

Assisted car purchase facilities, car user allowance and assistance with removal expenses will be considered in appropriate circumstances.

All posts pensionable, subject to satisfactorily completing a medical questionnaire.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Social Services, Prince Consort Road, Gateshead, NE8 1PJ. Closing date 30th July, 1971.

Town Hall, Gateshead.
C. D. JACKSON,
Town Clerk.

Professional
Qualified
Wiltshire
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Superintendent
USEMASTER
Hall Approved
Sutton-in-Ashfield,
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At this residential
for 50 boys admitted
special training. Gradu-
or persons holding a
vma in Social Studies,
being considered for cer-
te in Residential Child

ionists should have an
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y rising to £1,893 p.a.
vencing point, depen-
on qualifications and
fence. 5 weeks annual
Accommodation avail-
in School for single
or married man with-
fam 11 v. residential
ments, £219 p.a.
ation forms and fur-
tels from: Mr. E. G.
m, Director of Social
es, Sovereign House,
s Bridge Road, Nott-
m NG2 1NW.

MBETH

ty of Leicester
ocial Services
Department
AL WORKERS

s are invited from qualified
ed but experienced SOCIAL
work. The successful candi-
diate will be required to
ally calls for the attachment
from the Social Services
to be based at the local
Hospital, appointed will be
to the statutory duties of
an officer sharing the hospital
between them during normal
hours. Opportunities will
be research and further develop-
ment needs in conjunction
City Social Services Area

ons and salary scale £1,272/
3 p.a. Removal expenses (up
temporary lodging allowance,
allowance in appropriate
housing at economic rent may
Car allowance and assisted
scheme. Further details from
Director of Social Services,
Permanent House,
Leicester.

MUNITY LIAISON
£1 273-£1 893

nty Borough of

National Children's Home

YOU CONCERNED FOR CHILDREN?

answer is 'yes,' perhaps you are prepared to bring
cern to life by working with children. The National
's Home has vacancies for single people or married
trained or untrained, at branches in England, Scotland
les.

sd:
PARENTS: Trained or experienced single people or
married couples; salaries on national scales.

INED
ANTS: Single women over 18, men and married
couples over 22, willing to undertake in-
service study. Husbands may continue to
follow their own occupation in some cases.

£522 to £1,197; opportunities for promotion
and increased earnings following
training

ts should be in sympathy with the Christian basis of
k of the National Children's Home.

Further information and application forms from
Gordon Barlett, Principal,
(Dept. GS/N) National Children's Home,
Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

INGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Services Department

A OFFICER

Bucks Area

onally qualified social worker with experience of
up required for post in an area with many opportuni-
development. Responsibilities will include planning
ces for the area in conjunction with the Director of
Services and Assistant Director facilitating liaison
cal hospital services, police, courts and probation
and voluntary organisations, statutory work under the
Health and National Assistance Acts and appropriate
's legislation, and the management of the industrial
he area team has a good proportion of qualified staff
re is a high degree of delegation throughout the
Population approximately 171,000. Area office in
Slough.

£2,556-£2,949 according to experience.

DISTANT AREA OFFICER

Bucks Area

sa Officer is assisted by two senior staff who will
ith him/her the leadership of the social services team
rea and in the planning and management of services.
istant Area Officers must be professionally qualified
this post a social worker with experience in mental
and welfare services is required. Preference will be
e applicants with psychiatric social work training.
£2,106-£2,556.

HIOR SOCIAL WORKERS/

IAL WORKERS

ions are invited from professionally qualified social
for several posts still vacant in the four area teams,
on Blechley, Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Slough.
measure of integration of service has already been
under team leaders in each area who are responsible
area officer. Newly qualified staff very welcome.
ion by senior qualified staff is provided. The depart-
a progressive staff development programme and
excellent experience of work of good professional
l. Salary on the scale for Social Worker (maximum
commencing according to experience,
to drive a car essential. Usual travelling and subsis-
tences will be paid. Removal expenses up to £115
using allowance of £5 per week, pending removal,
payable in appropriate cases.

tion form and further particulars from Miss P. Clowes,
of Social Services, Stocklake, Aylesbury,
date 26th July, 1971.

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY
CARE OFFICERS—EAST SUSSEX

Up to £2,268 p.a.

There are vacancies for Residential and Day Care Officers
within the recently re-organised Social Services Depart-
ment of the East Sussex County Council.

Working in close liaison with six newly-formed, multi-
disciplinary area teams, these officers are primarily
responsible for developing and maintaining the standards
of community life in the Department's Residential and
Day Care Establishments. They will also play a leading role
in the integration of field and residential work.

The work will bring the officers into the front line of all
kinds of residential work dealing with children, the
elderly, the disabled, the mentally handicapped, and the
homeless. The work is undoubtedly demanding but very
satisfying and rewarding.

Applicants should have extensive knowledge of residential
work and services and, ideally, some residential experience
and considerable ability to deal with people at all levels.
A staff development programme encourages staff to
participate in full and part time professional training and
to attend short courses arranged by outside organisations;
in-service schemes are already established for senior staff.
Applicants must be able to drive and a "casual-user" car
allowance will be payable.

For further details write or phone: The Director of Social
Services, P.O. Box 5, County Hall, St. Anne's Crescent,
Lewes, Sussex. (Lewes 5400, ext. 385). Ref. 426.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post from persons having
administrative experience. The successful candidate will be responsible
to the Children's Officer for the administration work of the department
with particular reference to financial estimating and control. Salary
within A.P. Grades 3/4, £1,515-£2,025 per annum. Applicants should
possess an Intermediate D.A. plus Part 1 or the Final or equivalent.
No other applications will be considered. Applications naming two
references to the undersigned by 12th July, 1971.

E. WILLS,
Children's Officer, 1 Upperton Gardens, EASTBOURNE, Sussex.

CITY OF SALFORD

Appointment of Social Workers for work within

Area Teams and with Junior Subnormals

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons, for
three posts of Social Workers within area teams. The successful applicants will
have the opportunity of specialising work from all disciplines, as the gradual
integration of the service takes place.

Salford offers a unique opportunity to gain experience in all aspects of social
work, within a highly built community in a Department which will offer maximum
professional support and consultation.

Also required is a specialised Social Worker to work with junior subnormals and
their families. A special interest in this subject is necessary and applicants
should be professionally qualified and/or experienced in child care. The person
appointed will be expected to fit in to the highly developed service for this type
of child which exists in this City.

Salaries within the scale £1,272 to £1,893 depending on qualifications and
experience.

Application forms and further details from: The Director of Social Services,
Cresswell House, Cresswell, P.O. Box 26, Salford M5 3RA, (quote reference F1).
Informal interviews may be arranged with Miss M. D. Pierce. Applications will
be received until 19th July, 1971.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WORKERS

£1,273-£1,893 p.a.

Applications are invited for the above posts, from Social Workers, or
students completing professional social work courses. Those appointed
will be expected to carry out the administration work of the department
with particular reference to financial estimating and control. Salary
within A.P. Grades 3/4, £1,515-£2,025 per annum. Applicants should
possess an Intermediate D.A. plus Part 1 or the Final or equivalent.
No other applications will be considered. Applications naming two
references to the undersigned by 12th July, 1971.

Warwickshire County Council

SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from
qualified men and women for
social work posts at Area Offices
in Stratford, Leamington, Warwick,
Coventry and Stratford-upon-Avon.

TEAM LEADERS

S.O. Grade (£2,106-£2,556)

SENIORS

AP 4 (£1,776-£2,025)

SOCIAL WORKERS

Special Scale (£1,560-£1,893)

Further details and application
forms may be obtained from THE
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES,
SHIRE HALL, WARWICK.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Residential and Day
Services Training Officer

(A.P.I.V.)

Applications are invited for this new and pioneer post. The
Residential and Day Services Training Officer will be one of
a group of three professional staff at Headquarters who will
be working with the Assistant Director for Training, Research
and Development and though primarily responsible for the
training programme for residential and day care staff, will be
expected to share in the total training, research and develop-
ment programme. The work will include assessing staff
development needs in the services, arranging and teaching in
appropriate courses, and developing a body of specialist
knowledge on the development of residential social work.
Applicants with a good academic background and professional
residential social work training will be preferred.

Salary according to experience.

Ability to drive a car essential. Usual travelling and subsis-
tence allowances will be paid. Removal expenses up to £115
and housing allowance of £5 per week, pending removal, may
be payable in appropriate cases.

Application form and further particulars from: Miss P.
Clowes, Director of Social Services, Stocklake, Aylesbury.
Closing date 19th July, 1971.

DR. BARNARD'S SOUTH WALES

CHILD CARE OFFICER

(TWO POSTS) (£1,272-£1,893)

The development of our work with families and children in
the South Wales area has resulted in the establishment of a
separate Division in Cardiff, and two Child Care Officers are
invited to involve themselves in the challenging opportunities
now presented.

Applicants, preferably trained and qualified, should be in
sympathy with the Christian basis of Barnardo work.
Conditions of service are comparable with those of local
authorities. Car, travel and subsistence allowances. Fully
transferable pension scheme.

Local enquiries to Miss B. N. Parry, Divisional Children's
Officer, 128 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF2 1DH, Telephone
0222-43387.

Application forms from Mr. J. D. Knight, Personnel Officer,
Dr. Barnardo's, Tanners Lane, Barking, Essex.
Telephone 01-550 8822.

County Borough of Warrington

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from professionally qualified social workers, Salary
within A.P. Grades 3/4, £1,515-£2,025 per annum. Applicants should
possess an Intermediate D.A. plus Part 1 or the Final or equivalent.
No other applications will be considered. Applications naming two
references to the undersigned by 12th July, 1971.

SUNDERLAND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

These new posts have been created to share in the
planning and development of a humane, comprehensive
and economic service. Applications are invited from
those who consider they have the potential to
participate in present need whilst anticipating eventual
demand should the present area become considerably
enlarged through pending legislation from 220,000 to
326,000.

Deputy Director	£3,528 to £4,015
Assistant Director (Field)	£3,048 to £3,471
Assistant Director (Residential)	£3,048 to £3,471
Senior Administrative Assistant	£2,106 to £2,556
Principal Social Worker (Domestic Development)	£2,106 to £2,556
Principal Social Worker (Residential Development)	£2,106 to £2,556
Principal Social Worker (Policy, Planning—Children at Risk)	£2,106 to £2,556
Senior Social Worker (Day Care)	£2,025 to £2,268
Senior Social Worker (Training)	£2,025 to £2,268

Lodging and removal expenses, car allowances and housing
facilities may be available.

Vacancies also exist in the following posts:
Warden and Matron of Assessment Centre—new premises
being built: Salary: Warden £1,706 to £1,944; Matron:
£1,234-£1,554 each less £219 emoluments.

Deputy Matron at new purpose-built nursery. Interest in
training welcomed. Salary: £1,170-£1,506 less £312
emoluments.

Field Staff—experience in families at risk and student
supervision welcomed. Salary: £1,215-£1,395 plus
£90 less £237 emoluments.

Assistant Housemothers, willingness to participate in
training encouraged. Salary: £822-£1,086 less £219
emoluments.

Relief Matron, suitable for persons who wish to achieve
more senior residential posts. Salary: £1,215-£1,395 plus
£90 less £237 emoluments.

Superintendent cases Matron Working Boys' Hostel. Interest
in rehabilitation essential. Salary: Superintendent: £1,544-
£1,788; Matron: £1,050-£1,305; each less £219
emoluments.

Application forms and details obtainable from R. N. Hankinson,
Director of Social Services, Civic Centre, Sunderland SR2 7DN,
telephone 266161. Informal enquiries welcomed.
Closing date 23rd July, 1971.

I. J. GARDNER,
Town Clerk & Chief Executive Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 446

ACROSS

1. Tooth covering (6).
4. Gaps (6).
8. Dried kernel of the cocoon (6).
9. Moroccan port (7).
10. Self-contradictory statement (7).
11. Indigent (5).
12. Veronica (9).
17. Pungent (5).
19. Uneasy (7).
21. In the main (7).
22. Blue (5).
23. Die (6).
24. Discontent (6).

DOWN

1. All but (6).
2. Desires eagerly (7).
3. South African antelope (5).
5. Expiation (7).
6. Hero of Phaeos (5).
7. Wanders (6).
9. Art of stuffing skins (9).
13. Intermittent (7).
14. Time off (7).
15. Horse pace (6).
16. Not long past (6).
18. More unusual (5).
20. Country of Europe (5).

Solution No. 445

Across: 4 Content; 7 Pride; 8 Raper; 9 Depart; 10 Transgress; 12 Deposits; 16 Strive; 17 Carton; 18 Angus; 19 Bravado.

Down: 1 Moral; 2 Strict; 3 Entreat; 4 Frost; 5 Address; 6 Discontent; 11 Mention; 13 Odious; 14 Strive; 15 Goods.

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

My Swallow could be on the wane



Before My Swallow ran in France the other day Thursday's July Cup at Newmarket and the sprint championship appeared his for the asking. The best sprinters this season had been particularly inconsistent and the one defeat in My Swallow's life had been in the 2,000 Guineas by Brigadier Gerard and Mill Reef. That was no disgrace for a horse who does not truly stay a mile.

Then in Paris on June 27, My Swallow finished six lengths behind Faraway Son in the Prix de la Porte Maillot over seven furlongs. That was the only bad race of his life so far and one wondered if he was beginning to feel the effects of a busy racing career, though most of his victories did not require much effort.

Faraway Son had won the French 2,000 Guineas last year though subsequently disqualified. He should not have beaten

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

My Swallow over seven furlongs on any of My Swallow's previous efforts.

Therefore, there must be a slight doubt about My Swallow and the sprint championship opened up again. It appears the most consistent of the four-year-olds, if only he can get some give in the ground at Newmarket by Thursday's other July Cup. Swallow's Easy took advantage of the going to beat Mummery's Pet over five furlongs. My Swallow still to prove he can get six furlongs.

Incidentally, with our top sprinter shining so far this season I hope owners and trainers took the opportunity to enter their two-year-olds in the Nunthorpe Sweepstakes and the Vernon's Gold Cup at Haydock. In these races two-year-olds meet their elders on particularly favourable terms, but trainers are remarkably reticent, or perhaps they lack the courage to enter their two-year-olds in these events.

Eton Rambler, hopelessly drawn in Ascot's Royal Hunt Cup, would have been returned to the winner instead of being beaten four and a half lengths.

Three days ago the good form of the three-year-olds at Newmarket, starting this morning, was returned to the ground at Ascot, with plenty to do in the Prince of Wales's Stakes to beat the improving Watermelon, who has a considerable weight advantage. Lupe is my choice.

Today's live, in contrast, this year-old, Silvi, nearly threw her Sandown race away on Saturday when she stumbled, has a fine chance in the Cherry Hinton stakes.

Carson's journey should pay off

By SIMON CHANNON

Although Willie Carson is based at Newmarket, where the July Meeting opens today, he is riding at Folkestone, where he should have a double on Corsaro, in the Whitstable Handicap, and Sea Swallow, who runs in the Chatham Fillies' Stakes.

go nap on Sea Swallow (315), who can creditably if unimpaired on her four outings last year. On her only appearance this year, at Newmarket in April, she was staying on with the subsequently-disqualified Campari and today's mile-and-a-quarter trip should suit her well.

Corsaro (245), although only moderate, has been cleverly placed by Harry Wragg to win his past three races—one over today's course and distance and with only 7lb. Corsaro should be good for a clear run when fourth to Royal Park at Caterick recently.

Salt Seller (143), is the only member of the field for the Faversham Selling Handicap to have shown any ability so must be the selection, while Trump Seller (32) is second to Alcock at Brighton last time out, and Lucky Run (415), who beat all but Falsa at Windsor recently, may give Ron Smyth a training double in the Canterbury Handicap and Hothfield Stakes respectively.

At Newmarket, Lupe (365), Noel Edwards' chosen representative from six entries, may take the Princess of Wales's Stakes. Her three wins last time included the Ascot Gold Cup, the Coronation Cup, and the Irish Love, while Stowaway (435), who would have won the Nunthorpe Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday, but found the ground too firm. On better going he would have been returned to the winner instead of being beaten four and a half lengths.

Broth of a Boy (20) will appreciate the six furlongs of the Fulham Maiden Plate and is a successful runner in the Ascot Gold Cup, the Coronation Cup, and the Irish Love, while Stowaway (435), who would have won the Nunthorpe Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday, but found the ground too firm. On better going he would have been returned to the winner instead of being beaten four and a half lengths.

Even though Precious Will and Arcle Frull have really good recent form, I oppose them both in the Soham Handicap as they would prefer seven furlongs to today's five. In contrast, this year-old, Silvi, nearly threw her Sandown race away on Saturday when she stumbled, has a fine chance in the Cherry Hinton stakes.

Newmarket

COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage in the drive on this right-hand course, where Lester Piggott is the leading rider followed by Brian Storer and John Gosden. The leading jockey in the Princess of Wales's Stakes is Lester Piggott, who has won the race three times. The leading jockey in the Ascot Gold Cup is Lester Piggott, who has won the race three times. The leading jockey in the Coronation Cup is Lester Piggott, who has won the race three times. The leading jockey in the Irish Love is Lester Piggott, who has won the race three times.

SELECTIONS
2 00 Broth of a Boy
2 00 Little Shell
3 05 Lupe (nb)
3 05 Tin Guard

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.5 & 4.5. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.55, & 3.55. GOING: Good.

JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS
1TV: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5, 3.55, 3.55, 3.55

2 00 FULBROOK MAIDEN PLATE: 2-Y-O; 11m; winner £245 (15 runners).

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Substitute law changes attitudes

Lions break no code with Edwards

From DAVID FROST: Wellington, July 5

Gareth Edwards is not fit enough to play for the British Lions in their match here tomorrow against New Zealand. He is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season. Edwards is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season.

Meanwhile Ray McLaughlin, who officially will take no further part in the tour because of the thumb he fractured in the Canterbury match and who left the party more than a week ago, has had his injury examined by a different specialist. This specialist believes McLaughlin could be playing again quite soon. This has created an unusual situation because Geoff Evans and Stack Stevens have already been replaced by McLaughlin and Sandy Carmichael. McLaughlin has been invited to stay on in New Zealand by the New Zealand Rugby Union. But it was officially stated tonight that McLaughlin would be allowed to play again for the Lions on this tour would be as a replacement for a further injured player.

Since the Lions at the moment have three of their six loose forwards injured, and both Ripp

well's and Quinnell's knees a taking a long time to mend, it is not unreasonable that McLaughlin, being still in New Zealand, might be considered a more convenient replacement than Rippwell, who is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season.

McLaughlin could not play loose forward, but Rippwell might do so. At the moment, the Lions have only three special props in the party, Sean Lynne, Ray McLaughlin, and Stack Stevens.

Since the Lions at the moment have three of their six loose forwards injured, and both Rippwell's and Quinnell's knees a taking a long time to mend, it is not unreasonable that McLaughlin, being still in New Zealand, might be considered a more convenient replacement than Rippwell, who is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season.

LAWN TENNIS

Referee has to apologise for Miss Hogan

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Some £8,000 in prize money is at stake in the "Welsh Wimbledon," the open championships sponsored by Green Shield, at Newport and which for the first time is included as an event in the Peppa Grand Prix. Unfortunately for the organisers, they have no Wimbledon champion competing for the first time in years. Evonne Goollagong, who won her first major British title at the Wimbledon last year, is playing in Ireland.

Virginia Wade, the winner last year in Ireland, heads the Welsh seeding with Judy Dalton, the American runner-up last year, as the favourite to win. Wade, who has won the Welsh title three times, is playing in Ireland. Wade, who has won the Welsh title three times, is playing in Ireland.

There was an early shock in the women's singles with the first round defeat of the Patti Hogan, the American runner-up last year, by a local player, Lany Kallig. She was beaten by Lany Kallig of Indonesia 6-4, 6-6, 6-6. In a typical Hogan display of temperamental outbursts, she threw her racket about in the early stages, but a look of thunder throughout the match and, when finally she was beaten, she was seen to pick up the balls and mark the court.

When Miss Kallig, a neat player of gentle temperament returned to the court, the referee Captain Mike Gibson apologised for Miss Hogan's behaviour. "That's all right, I have played her before," said Miss Kallig.

Greater steadiness

Miss Kallig played with much greater steadiness and showed no outward signs of concern at her opponent's volatile behaviour, and she won the match 6-4, 6-6, 6-6. The next-moving Indonesian player, Miss Hogan, was beaten by Lany Kallig of Indonesia 6-4, 6-6, 6-6. In a typical Hogan display of temperamental outbursts, she threw her racket about in the early stages, but a look of thunder throughout the match and, when finally she was beaten, she was seen to pick up the balls and mark the court.

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All Black forward breaks a leg

Alan Sutherland, the All Black No. 8, has broken his leg in charity Rugby Union match. Sutherland, who is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season, might be considered a more convenient replacement than Rippwell, who is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season.

McLaughlin could not play loose forward, but Rippwell might do so. At the moment, the Lions have only three special props in the party, Sean Lynne, Ray McLaughlin, and Stack Stevens.

Since the Lions at the moment have three of their six loose forwards injured, and both Rippwell's and Quinnell's knees a taking a long time to mend, it is not unreasonable that McLaughlin, being still in New Zealand, might be considered a more convenient replacement than Rippwell, who is still in Britain, a short of match practice since the end of the home season.

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The trouble with Jacklin's swing

Leslie King's analysis

Bird, the Essex champion, had the good fortune to play a round with Lee Trevino yesterday afternoon. Bird has a lot of confidence and will be pressing Humphreys, Michael Beale and Steve Meinly for the amateur medal.

I helped Peter Townsend on the practice ground and he said that he was hitting the ball better than he had done for four years. With his fair for the occasion he could rise to great things this week and his new method can settle down.

At the time — and in 1969 when he won at Royal Lytham — I commented on his wonderful shape and tempo. I wish that I could say the same this year.

I feel that he has added a new movement of the ball, gone to the club at the top of the back swing, which is making things far more difficult for him.

More shooting could become erratic, giving him an occasional bad hook. Yancey, too, has adopted a similar method, but the White Yancey maintains his old club line at the top of the back swing. Jacklin does not.

He has hit young Warren Humphreys, the Walker Cup player. He has had considerable success with body-building exercises and now looks a very good player. A minor adjustment at the address would help a lot. If he could get his arms, particularly his upper left arm, off his body he would be giving himself more lead into the ball from his left side. This would give him more width through the ball and stop him cutting across the line.

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Jacklin at practice yesterday — gone is his beautiful position and line of club at the top of the back swing

shoulder had been riding too high, and not properly under his chin because he was moving his head forward. He was so pleased with this discovery that he curtailed this practice forthwith. Shortly after arriving I ran into Thompson, not having seen him this season, and thought he was in better fettle for an Open than for some time past. His wrist is completely recovered, he has lost weight and regained his old zest. The thought of winning a sixth Open, which would be his third at Birkdale, and again, as in 1963, overcoming a strong American challenger, must be a tremendous stimulant to him. I am sure he has.

Thompson, however, was disappointed in the present condition of the course and talked in terms of overgrowing Casper, who has been here for days, also expressed disappointment in the amount of grass on the greens, which is remarkably compared to those at Merion two days before the start. The greens are soft and slow, and whether cutting and the promised drying days to come will restore them to championship pace remains to be seen. The fairway landing areas have been watered and at present the course is not playing too short, but the links character is to be diminished. The facing of the bunkers with turf in place of the traditional seaside fringes has met with mixed approval. Undoubtedly it is easier maintenance and maybe fairer in the long run, but the old formidable aspect, an integral part of links golf, has largely disappeared.

Pace on the greens is the essence of a championship course, possibly more so at Birkdale than on most others, because it does not present as great problems in judgment of distance, or quite the same subtleties in the short game. The majority of players must now be familiar with its character, after so many important events in recent years. Broadly speaking it is more of the target course than the others, with many holes following valleys to greens embraced by dunes and sand. The pace of the greens is not to say that Birkdale is an easy course, far from it, if the winds are strong it can become a fearsome test of control.

The Worcestershire bowlers could not strike again before the overcast moisture was finally out of the pitch. Hemmings and McVicker took advantage of the pitch, Hemmings taking the total and their morale, and it was not until the second over after tea, with the score 155, that they began to take wickets. Hemmings, bowled by Holder trying to force the ball away on the leg side, and Mike Smith caught behind, the wicket off Carter. Then Amis obliged Gifford by prodding the ball into the hands of a silly mid-on, who failed to lure again as close to the England batsman. Kanhai held up Worcestershire with a monastic innings of 11.10 minutes. This self-inflicted torture ended when he was low to Holder at 52.

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Middlesex pinned down by Bore

By JOHN ARLOTT

A journeyman second day's play at Lord's left Yorkshire and Middlesex far from any logical positive result. Smith made a worthy and sometimes felicitous century; Bore bowled with admirable application; and at the end of it all Yorkshire, with nine second innings wickets, were 28 in front. Only a whiff of thunder in the air hinted at the chance of a finish.

The pitch was still a home of rest for batsmen with little pace or movement, which made Bore's bowling more commendable. Yorkshire had converted him from left arm, fast medium and seam-up for which he lacked the physique to an Underwood-type slow to medium, mixing spin with cut, occasional swing, and a pace. He has learnt quickly and yesterday, when he could gain no turn for spin, he worked with minute variations and gained his wickets by them — two with slightly faster, two with slightly slower deliveries.

Reassurance
Russell with his usual fluency, Smith more carefully, gave Middlesex a reassuring start, while the new ball swung sharply, of it before Bore pushed a faster ball through with his arm and Russell, late with his stroke, was bowled. Parfitt and Smith were removed before Bore could lunch, aggressive after it when they made 97 in an hour-and-a-half. They both like to dig themselves out of a rut. Parfitt is a perky player with strong forearms, while Smith, who thrives on seam bowling and a front foot, is especially and handsomely through the covers. He had come to a well-made century, and the second wicket partnership of 100 was broken by Parfitt's pull to soon at Bore and skied so high a catch that the bowler had time to warn all other batsmen away from his property before he caught it.

Smith, aiming to force Bore off the back foot, edged a catch to the wicket-keeper. Bore, after taking 10 from an over by Cope, lost momentum and, trusting for a fourth bonus point, drove Bore's slower ball at Hamptons. Once established in the middle, he was a formidable batsman, but his batting was not as good as his bowling. He was out for 100, but his batting was not as good as his bowling.

Unwilling
When the second new ball was taken in the 86th over, Bore came off after a spell of 20 overs on either side of tea in which he took 10 wickets. Bore, shouldering arms in the old-fashioned but now semi-illegal manner, was bowled by Hutton. Bore, who had been a formidable batsman, was out for 100, but his batting was not as good as his bowling.

Boycott, for reasons he was unwilling to say, was not in his usual place at the start of the Yorkshire innings. Sharpe, who did, instantly hoisted a signal for a 42 for two. At this point, Clive Lloyd, batting imperiously, and Harry Pilling, were taking Lancashire with a large haul of batting bonus points and a big lead. Nine runs later Pilling, Lloyd, Engineer, and Bond had hopes of achieving big things had disappeared. It was difficult to explain a lapse of such magnitude on such a friendly batting day.

One of the most notable features of the day was the absence of Pilling. He has been in a trough of depression recently, scoring a meagre 59 runs in his last six first-class innings. When Pilling went to the wicket at 11.50 he possibly felt like someone trying to recuperate from a persistent, if not fatal, disease, and his first steps, figuratively speaking, were taken gingerly. He departed 196 minutes later in perfect health and with 84 excellent runs to his credit.

Pilling and Clive Lloyd, one of the unlikely-looking but most productive and entertaining partnerships in the game, scored 120 runs for Lancashire's third wicket in 95 absorbing minutes. Lloyd's driving, especially off the back foot, was awesome in its power. Pilling collected most of his runs from drives and perfectly timed on drives. But the entertainment ended tamely and swiftly.

First Lloyd, who had been a fatherly figure to Pilling, was out for 100, but his batting was not as good as his bowling. He was out for 100, but his batting was not as good as his bowling.

At Old Trafford — Nottinghamshire (5 bonus points) bowled Lancashire (8 points) by 5 runs.
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Cleckheaton glide and all from Close

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

The spirit of Arthur Wellard, disguised as a Yorkshireman, walked the Taunton cricket ground yesterday. Brian Close scored 114, his fourth for Somerset, against his hereditary enemies, Surrey, and helped himself to five sixes and nine fours on the way. He steered Somerset to 318, in the end rather disappointingly 41 short of Surrey's total.

It was quite a day and quite an innings. The Quantocks shimmered in a heat haze and watching county cricket became a blissful, almost rapturous occupation. Close went to the wicket wearing about a square foot of plaster over his lower jaw, minus two teeth which were knocked out in a Player League match the previous day. "He should soon be fit again," reported a local paper. They were soon to realise how fit, how grimly fit, this tough and resilient character was.

Jackman greeted him with a bounce which nearly sent him back to the dental surgeon. Close removed his plaster and the bat's edge down to fine leg—the Cleckheaton glide, they call it, in Yorkshire. As entreating Surrey followed, Close was in a perky player with strong forearms, while Smith, who thrives on seam bowling and a front foot, is especially and handsomely through the covers. He had come to a well-made century, and the second wicket partnership of 100 was broken by Parfitt's pull to soon at Bore and skied so high a catch that the bowler had time to warn all other batsmen away from his property before he caught it.

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Trevino puts practice before sleep

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Lee Trevino, least exhausted of golfers, and Gary Player, who is not far behind him in that respect, arrived at Birkdale yesterday within 12 hours of playing in the Canadian Open championship in Montreal which Trevino won after a play-off with Art Wall. They went out to practice in the bright afternoon sunshine, intending to catch up on sleep afterwards and have a final practice today before the Open, which begins tomorrow.

Since Lema won at St Andrews in 1964, after a similarly brief period of preparation, the old conception that days of practice were essential has rather gone out of fashion for some players. Obviously it depends on the individual; Nicklaus believes in lengthy yet relaxed approaches to a championship, splitting his time here with a visit to Wimbledon, but Trevino is a very different character.

It seems that his whole being thrives on ceaseless competitive golf and that he can never have enough of it. This will be his twelfth consecutive week of tournament golf since the triumph in the US Open at Merion he played in Cleveland and then in Montreal. Few of the modern leading golfers would dream of competing so long without a break. Success, of course, helps, like a bowler regularly taking wickets, and in those 11 tournaments Trevino has only been outside the first 10 twice. He has, of course, a wonderfully solid swing to sustain him and he is probably in more constant control of the ball than any other golfer of the present time.

Almost everyone of consequence has arrived except Hill and Palmer, who have not registered. Harold Hennings, who was last year's winner, withdrew because of an injured hand. Hill Palmer intended to play here sure, would have been here by late afternoon. For some time I suspected that he would not play unless his current form was encouraging. He fell away sadly in the United States Open and did not play too well in the US Open. A pity he is not here because his presence still adds much to any occasion and it would have awakened echoes of his memorable victory and tremendous golf in the storm of 1961.

Player, recently troubled by a hook as he was a while towards the end of last year, said that he had found the cause after a brief spell on the practice ground. Apparently his right shoulder had been riding too high, and not properly under his chin because he was moving his head forward. He was so pleased with this discovery that he curtailed this practice forthwith. Shortly after arriving I ran into Thompson, not having seen him this season, and thought he was in better fettle for an Open than for some time past. His wrist is completely recovered, he has lost weight and regained his old zest. The thought of winning a sixth Open, which would be his third at Birkdale, and again, as in 1963, overcoming a strong American challenger, must be a tremendous stimulant to him. I am sure he has.

Thompson, however, was disappointed in the present condition of the course and talked in terms of overgrowing Casper, who has been here for days, also expressed disappointment in the amount of grass on the greens, which is remarkably compared to those at Merion two days before the start. The greens are soft and slow, and whether cutting and the promised drying days to come will restore them to championship pace remains to be seen. The fairway landing areas have been watered and at present the course is not playing too short, but the links character is to be diminished. The facing of the bunkers with turf in place of the traditional seaside fringes has met with mixed approval. Undoubtedly it is easier maintenance and maybe fairer in the long run, but the old formidable aspect, an integral part of links golf, has largely disappeared.

Pace on the greens is the essence of a championship course, possibly more so at Birkdale than on most others, because it does not present as great problems in judgment of distance, or quite the same subtleties in the short game. The majority of players must now be familiar with its character, after so many important events in recent years. Broadly speaking it is more of the target course than the others, with many holes following valleys to greens embraced by dunes and sand. The pace of the greens is not to say that Birkdale is an easy course, far from it, if the winds are strong it can become a fearsome test of control.

The Worcestershire bowlers could not strike again before the overcast moisture was finally out of the pitch. Hemmings and McVicker took advantage of the pitch, Hemmings taking the total and their morale, and it was not until the second over after tea, with the score 155, that they began to take wickets. Hemmings, bowled by Holder trying to force the ball away on the leg side, and Mike Smith caught behind, the wicket off Carter. Then Amis obliged Gifford by prodding the ball into the hands of a silly mid-on, who failed to lure again as close to the England batsman. Kanhai held up Worcestershire with a monastic innings of 11.10 minutes. This self-inflicted torture ended when he was low to Holder at 52.

At Worcester — Warwickshire bowlers were standing in the rain and had Worcestershire 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).
WARWICKSHIRE — First innings 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).
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Hemmings leads revival

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

With a defeat in two days an ominous possibility at Worcester yesterday, a distraught Warwickshire repaired the damage to their championship partnership with a six-wicket partnership of 73 between Hemmings and McVicker. These two bowlers so sharpened their secondary skills as to put to shame the corps of five earlier batsmen, scattered for only 82 runs.

Another comforting partnership between Hemmings and McVicker, Smith added another 50 runs so that Warwickshire, 23 behind on the first innings, lasted the day out to finish with a very creditable total of 232 for eight, 209 ahead. The innings of 80 from Hemmings was his best county performance, and McVicker's 33 was his best effort this season.

From the opening over until the middle of the afternoon, the men went to destruction like lemmings rushing into the sea. Worcestershire lost their five out-of-play wickets in the hour with Gibbs taking three wickets in eight deliveries. Rouse, who took three wickets on Saturday, ended with four for 25, and was the best. His one capture yesterday was the valuable wicket of Yardley, who had sustained Worcestershire with a monastic innings of 11.10 minutes. This self-inflicted torture ended when he was low to Holder at 52.

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First class cricket scoreboard

<p>Kent v. Indians At Canterbury — The Indian touring party, who were standing in the rain and had Kent 75 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). KENT — First innings 75 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). INDIANS — First innings 75 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). KENT — Second innings 75 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). INDIANS — Second innings 75 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).</p>	<p>Worcester v. Warwick At Worcester — Warwickshire bowlers were standing in the rain and had Worcestershire 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). WARWICKSHIRE — First innings 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). WORCESTERSHIRE — First innings 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). WARWICKSHIRE — Second innings 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). WORCESTERSHIRE — Second innings 155 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).</p>	<p>Derbyshire v. Pakistanis At Chesham — Derbyshire, 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). DERBYSHIRE — First innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). DERBYSHIRE — Second innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). DERBYSHIRE — Third innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).</p>	<p>Services v. Cambridge U. At Cambridge — Services, 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). SERVICES — First innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). SERVICES — Second innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67). SERVICES — Third innings 230 (V. A. Holder 4 for 67).</p>
<p>Northants v. Leicester At Northampton — Northamptonshire (17 bonus points) bowled Leicester (13 points) by 4 runs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). LEICESTER — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>	<p>Sussex v. Hampshire At Hove — Hampshire (3 bonus points) bowled Sussex (2 points) by 16 runs. HAMPSHIRE — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). SUSSEX — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>	<p>Somerset v. Surrey At Taunton — Somerset (5 bonus points) bowled Surrey (8 points) by 5 runs. SOMERSET — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). SURREY — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>	<p>Lancashire v. Nottingham At Old Trafford — Nottinghamshire (5 bonus points) bowled Lancashire (8 points) by 5 runs. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). LANCASHIRE — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>
<p>Minor Counties At Taunton — Somerset (5 bonus points) bowled Surrey (8 points) by 5 runs. SOMERSET — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). SURREY — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>	<p>Second XI Competition At Taunton — Somerset (5 bonus points) bowled Surrey (8 points) by 5 runs. SOMERSET — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100). SURREY — First innings 251 (M. J. Smiley 100).</p>	<p>QUICK CROSSWORD — PAGE 17</p>	<p>QUICK CROSSWORD — PAGE 17</p>

pin's victory delayed

By JOHN RODDA

round Powney caught the young Turpin with left hook in the third round when Powney was warned for holding. He began to argue with the referee and was admonished him severely, and must have been close to disqualifying him. Then, in the fourth, Turpin finally broke through.

Revue ko'd
Evan Armstrong of Scotland became the British featherweight champion at Leeds Winter Sports Club, London, last night, when he stopped the champion, Jimmy Revie, in the 12th round. Revie had led over the first nine rounds comfortably, but in the final round Revie was put down twice and counted out.

In a middleweight contest, Gerald Gooding,

